The Mining Journal
AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

No. 17. LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1835. PRICE 7d.

ON SALE.—At the Office of CHARLES MANN, Stock and Share Broker, 7, Old Broad-street.

Shares in several of the best Mining Companies of Cornwall that are now dividing profits.

Shares in the Iron Railways, Gas, Fire, and Life Insurance Companies, &c. &c.

Likewise United States' Stocks and Bank Shares, that are now paying a dividend of 6 per Cent.

To be Let on a Lease, for a Term not exceeding 24 Years,

A VALUABLE MINING FIELD, situate NEAR WOLSINGHAM, County of Durham, known by the name of Sunniside. The prospect for the Lessee is rendered flattering, on account of good levels being driven to the several veins unexplored by the late Company.

For further Particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Robinson, of Hudgill, in Teesdale; or Mr. Jonathan Wooler, of Wolsingham.

VALUABLE IRON AND COAL WORKS.

FOR SALE, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, one of the best arranged and most extensive Properties of this description in the Principality. The character and quality of the iron has been established for the last thirty years, and every facility exists for rendering this property to be (at the least) equal in every respect to any of a similar character in the kingdom. As no information will be given but to principals, (whose application must be free of postage, and who can command a large capital,) it is particularly requested that no others will apply.

Address to J. M. Buckland, Court Herbert, Neath, Glamorganshire, South Wales.

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Shareholders in the above Company, that the Directors have called for a further instalment of ONE POUND per share, and they are accordingly requested to pay the same to Messrs. Vere, Sapte, and Co., No. 77, Lombard-street, on or before Thursday, the 14th of January next, and to bring their receipts and certificates to the office of the Company, 1, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, that the payment may be certified thereon. All shares on which the above instalment is not paid within one calendar month after the time specified, will be liable to be forfeited, conformably to the conditions indorsed on the scrip certificates.

By order of the Directors, H. THOMAS, Sec.

1, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, Dec. 4, 1835.

NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA LAND COMPANY.

THE Court of Directors of the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company hereby give notice, that they have made a call of £3 per Centum on the Capital Stock of the above Company; and the Stockholders are hereby required to pay the same on or before Saturday, the 16th day of January next ensuing, to the account of the said Company, either to Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., bankers, Birchin-lane, London; or to Messrs. Wright and Co., bankers, Covent-garden, London.

By Order of the Court,

4, Copthall court, London, Dec. 7, 1835. WILLIAM AGGAS.

MOUNTS BAY SILVER-LEAD, COPPER, AND TIN MINES,

Near MARAZION, ST. HILARY, CORNWALL.

IT is intended to form a Company for the purpose of working two or more Mines, called Wheal Venton and Wheal Speedwell, &c., situate in one of the best Mining districts in Cornwall, and in the vicinity of most productive mines. The affairs of the Company will be conducted under the management of a Board of Directors (whose names will shortly appear), and the Shareholders will not be liable to any risk or responsibility beyond their respective shares. Prospectuses may be had from, and applications for shares (post paid) are to be addressed to,

C. R. ROBERTS, Solicitor, 7, Gray's-inn-square,
Secretary and Treasurer *(pro tem.)*

CORNWALL ROYAL TIN SMELTING COMPANY.—

CAPITAL £100,000—5000 Shares £20 EACH.
Deposit £2 per Share.

It is important to point out, that Smelting presents two very uncommon and decidedly advantageous inducements for the investment of Capital—inducements which can rarely be offered to the public.

The one is—That, in Smelting, for all money paid away, Metal is received in exchange; for which there is always a ready and certain market.

The other is—That the Tin Trade allows Capital to be returned twice in the year; and consequently dividends may be calculated upon at regular periods.

It is generally known, that the Tin Smelting Trade is one of the last Monopolies remaining in this country to be opened by the public: there are not more than four or five distinct concerns of the kind in Cornwall, *in which county*, according to law, all Tin raised therein must be smelted.

From 15 to 20 per cent. per annum is a profit which may be relied upon, after allowing for competition. This calculation has been worked out on positive information of the annual supply, and of the export and home trade.

The history of one of the smelting concerns in Cornwall, furnishes an instance of a profit of upwards of 50 per cent. per annum being realized during a period of twenty years. It is proposed that £2 per share should be paid as deposit: a further call of £3 per share on delivery of the shares; and that the trustees be empowered to call for the remainder, in deposits not exceeding £5 per share, at such times as they may deem necessary for the interests of the company, upon giving thirty days' notice.

The interest of the shareholders will be secured by deed, and proper arrangements will be made to protect them from responsibility, inasmuch as the capital being subscribed, this can be effectually accomplished.

The names of the trustees will be declared prior to the deposit being paid.

Applications to be made for Shares to George Gilbon, Esq., Solicitor, Truro; and J. T. Bullock, Esq., Solicitor, 6, John Street, Adelphi, post paid.

TO FOUNDERS and MANUFACTURERS of STEAM ENGINES.

The Directors of the Coombmartin and North Devon Mining Company are ready to receive TENDERS for a STEAM ENGINE of 50 inch cylinder, with two boilers, on the most approved principles.

Address, Mr. Thomas, the Agent, Coombmartin, near Ilfracombe, Devon.

Coombmartin, Dec. 14, 1835.

EAST CORNWALL SILVER MINING COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Managers of this Company require the Sum of Fifteen Shillings per Share, part of the instalment of One Pound per Share (the payment of which was originally fixed for the 1st day of June last, and subsequently postponed) to be paid to Messrs. Bosanquet and Co., 73, Lombard street, the Bankers of the Company, on or before the 8th day of January next; and if such instalment of Fifteen Shillings per Share be not paid within One Calendar Month after the said 8th day of January next, the Shares in respect of which such instalment shall remain unpaid will be liable to be forfeited, conformably to the conditions endorsed on the Scrip Certificates.

1, Cushion-court, Broad-street, By Order of the Managers,
December 12, 1835. HENRY THOMAS, Sec.

N. B.—It will be necessary for the Bankers' receipt, together with the Scrip Certificates, to be left at the Office for Two Days, that the payment may be duly certified.

RIO DE ANORI GOLD STREAM WORKS COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above undertaking will be held at the George and Vulture Tavern, St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 23d day of December instant, at Twelve for One o'Clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving Mr. Deacon, who will personally attend the Meeting, and present his Report under seal. By order of the Trustees,

SAMUEL HARPER,
3, Cloak-lane, City, Dec. 16, 1835. Solicitor to the Company.

THAMES HAVEN RAILWAY, from London by the Eastern Counties Railway to Romford, and thence by Hornchurch, Upminster, Ockenden, Orsett, and Horndon, to Shell Haven, about midway between Tilbury Fort and Southend, in Essex, with a Tide Dock at Shell Haven.

Capital 450,000*l.*, in 9,000 Shares of 50*l.* each.—Deposits 2*l.* 10*s.* per Share.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

Robert Child, Esq.	Alfred Pearson, Esq.
Thomas Haviside, Esq.	George Pemberton, Esq., F.R.S.
James Saumarez Jephson, Esq.	Samuel Pett, Esq.
Donald Mac Lean, Esq., M.P.	Edward Vaux, Esq.
John Martin, Esq.	Thomas Wood, Esq., Alderman

With power to add to their number.

BANKERS.

London—Messrs. Glynn, Halifax, Mills, and Co.
Romford—Messrs. Johnson and Co.
Counsel for the Bill—Mr. Sergeant Merewether.
Solicitors—Messrs. Vaux and Fennell.
Engineers—Alfred Giles, Esq.; Berwicke Blackburn, Esq.

The requisite notices having been given for application for an act of incorporation in the ensuing session of Parliament, and the plan, section, and book of reference lodged with the proper authorities, the Provisional Committee are proceeding in the appropriation of shares. Applications for the remaining shares to be made (if by letter, post paid) to Messrs. Vaux and Fennell, Solicitors, 32, Bedford-row; or to the Secretary, at the office, where plans and particulars may be obtained. HENRY ARSINCK, Secretary.

Thames Haven Railway Office, 24, Abchurch-lane.

WHEALS HARMONY AND MONTAGUE CONSOLIDATED COPPER AND TIN MINING COMPANY, REDRUTH.

Capital £50,000, in 5,000 Shares of £10 each.—Deposit £2 per Share.

DIRECTORS.

WILLIAM WALKER, ESQ.

DAVID INNES NOAD, ESQ., AND RICHARD JONES, ESQ.

BANKERS.

Messrs. GLYN, HALIFAX, MILLS, & CO.

Wheal Harmony and Wheal Montague adjoin each other, and are situate in the rich mineral district of Redruth, in the county of Cornwall.

It would be superfluous to enter into lengthened details of the local and other advantages, and the great value of these Mines; the notoriety of their having already realized upwards of 200,000*l.* in Tin and Copper Ores, of their immediately adjoining the rich Mines "Great Tolgus" and "South Tolgus," of their possessing not only the Lodes of Great and South Tolgus, and those of the "Cardrew Consols," but likewise numerous other rich Veins of Copper and Tin; their position being surrounded by so many profitable workings, esteemed among the most productive in the county, and the fact that they require no such expensive outlay as that incident to the resumption of deep Mines, nor any improvident or unproductive expenditure in exploring new or unproved ground, ensure the certainty of large profits, whenever they shall be efficiently worked; and as there is an absolute certainty of considerable quantities of ore being raised immediately after the drainage of the ground, an early dividend may be declared, which will rapidly and largely augment in proportion to the increased number of veins and levels brought into operation.

An account of the produce and ticketings of the Copper Ore already raised from the Mines, amounting to 194,981*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, together with plans and sections of the setts, and samples of the ores raised from them in the last and present month, may be inspected at the Office of the Company.

Applications for Shares to be made to the Secretary, Mr. C. F. Kirkman, at the Office of the Company, No. 18, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street, London; or to Mr. John Honey, Mining-office, Redruth, Cornwall.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COMPANY.—Capital £500,000, in Shares of £50. each, with power to increase it to £1,000,000. Deposit £5. per Share

DIRECTORS.

G. F. Angas, Esq.	John Pirie, Esq., Alderman
Charles Hindley, Esq., M.P.	John Rundle, Esq., M.P.
John Hull, Esq.	Thomas Smith, Esq.
James Hyde, Esq.	James Ruddell Todd, Esq.
Henry Kingscote, Esq.	Henry Waymouth, Esq.

Auditors—D. T. Johnson, Esq.; W. U. Sims, Esq.
Bankers—Messrs. Ladbroke and Co.
Solicitors—Messrs. Bartlett and Beddome.
Samuel Stephens, Esq., Colonial Manager.
Edward Hill, Esq., Secretary pro tem.

The Legislature having passed an Act "To empower His Majesty to erect South Australia into a British Province, or Provinces, and to provide for the Colonization and Government thereof," a number of Gentlemen have been induced, from the valuable privileges which this bill confers upon the proposed colony, the central and important locality assigned as its territory, the salubrity of its climate, and the richness of its soil, to form a Joint Stock Company, for the purchase and improvement of land, laying out farms, building wharfs and warehouses, establishing a whale and seal fishery, and such other purposes as may appear desirable, consequently 13,770 acres have already been purchased of the Commissioners under the Colonization Act, and an additional contract for 20,000 more entered into. These purchases give the Company the right of renting 540,160 acres of land for pasturage at less than one farthing per acre.

A number of shares have already been disposed of, and persons wishing to become subscribers, may apply to the bankers, Messrs. Ladbroke and Co., Bank-buildings; the Solicitors, Messrs. Bartlett and Beddome, 27, Nicholas-lane; and the Secretary, at the Company's Office, 19, Bishopsgate-street-within, where prospectuses and other information may be obtained.—October 9.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—By order of the Colonization Commissioners for His Majesty's Province of South Australia.—Notice is hereby given, that the provisions of the Act of Parliament having been complied with, by the disposal of land orders to the amount of £35,000, upon which the purchasers have paid a deposit of £25 per cent., and by the investment in government securities of the sum of £20,000, the 21st day of December next is fixed for payment of the balance or remainder of the purchase-money on the land orders so disposed of, and purchasers are required by the Commissioners to pay the remainder of their purchase-money, on or before that day, to Messrs. Curries and Co., 29, Cornhill, Messrs. Esdaile and Co., 21, Lombard-street; Messrs. Wright and Co., 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden; or to Messrs. Cox and Biddulph, 13, Charing-cross, (bankers to the Trustees).

By the conditions of sale, if for any reason such balance be omitted to be paid within three days after the time so fixed, the deposits already paid will be absolutely forfeited. By order of the Board,

Adelphi-terrace. Nov. 20, 1835. ROWLAND HILL, Sec.

CORNWALL.—SHARES IN MINES FOR SALE.—

One 114th in Charlestown United Mines.
Fifteen 256ths in East Wheal Strawberry.
Three 128ths in Wheal Anna (late New Adventure).
Four 128ths in Wheal Bossullion.
Five 500ths in Carn Grey.
Four 128ths in Pentewan.

For Particulars, and to treat for the same, apply (if by letter, post paid,) to

W. MERIFIELD,
Dec. 16, 1835. Mine and Share Broker, St. Austell.

REDRUTH UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINING ASSOCIATION.

A Special General Meeting of Scrip Holders will be held at the Office of the Association, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 1 o'clock precisely, to take into consideration the propriety of deferring the call of 10*s.* per share made at a Special General Meeting of the 28th of July last, for the 1st of January next to the 1st of March following. W. MILLS MIDWINTER, Sec.

21, Lombard-street Chambers, Clement's-lane, Dec. 16, 1835.

COAL.

AN opportunity offers for an individual possessing capital, or for a Company, to work a large field of Coal, of excellent quality, within three miles of Manchester, on the road to Oldham.

This is not an unwarranted Speculation, the Coal to the first Strata, about seventy five yards, having been wone and tunnels driven north and south (as far as the miners could work without air), to a distance, including both directions, of half a mile. Samples of the Coal may be seen in large quantities at the Shaft.

The Surface of the Estate, under which the Coal Field lays, consists of about 800 Statute Acres, and the borings at the Shaft already opened having been found correct, those made over a great part of the Property may be relied on. An excellent road has recently been made into the heart of the Estate, and is paved from the Oldham road to the Shaft.

For further particulars, apply to Messrs. Slater and Heelis, Solicitors, Princes-street, Manchester, if by letter, post paid.

WICKLOW COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A DIVIDEND of £6. per cent. was this day declared on the Capital Stock of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company, for the half year ending Sept. 1, 1835. The Dividend will be payable on and after Monday the 21st inst., at No. 43, Dame-street, Dublin (between the hours of one and three o'clock), and at 27, Cornhill, London.

Dublin, Dec. 10, 1835.

AT a PUBLIC MEETING of the INHABITANTS of DERBY, at the Guildhall, on the 2d day of December, 1835,

RICHARD WRIGHT HADEN, Esq. Mayor, in the Chair,

the following Resolutions were adopted, viz.—

First—Moved by THOMAS COX, Esq. and seconded by WILLIAM LEAPER NEWTON, Esq.

That in the opinion of this Meeting, the promotion of a main line of Railway from Leeds to Derby, and from Derby to Birmingham, as proposed by the North Midland and Birmingham and Derby Junction Railway Companies, making Derby the central point of communication between the north and the south and south-west of England, must be highly advantageous to the trade and manufactures of the town, and is therefore entitled to the warmest support of its inhabitants.

Second—Moved by Mr. JOHNSON, and seconded by Mr. S. J. WRIGHT,

That this Meeting, learning that a Railway is proposed from the Trent at Long Eaton to Chesterfield, with the object of diverting the termination of the North Midland Railway from Derby, and thereby depriving the town of all the advantages contemplated in the foregoing Resolution, feel themselves called upon to express their decided hostility to a measure which they consider so detrimental to the interests of the town, and their determination to give it every opposition in their power.

Third—Moved by Mr. WRIGHT, and seconded by Mr. JOHN SANDERS,

That the following Gentlemen be requested to act as a Committee for giving effect to the foregoing Resolutions, with power to add to their numbers, viz.—

The Mayor,	Mr. Chatterton,
W. L. Newton, Esq.	Mr. Johnson (Albion-street),
Mr. Henry Cox,	Mr. Morley,
Mr. Bridgett,	Mr. William Baker,
Mr. John Sanders,	Mr. James Peet.

(Signed) R. W. HADEN, Mayor.

Resolved unanimously—That the cordial thanks of this Meeting be presented to the Mayor, for his impartial conduct in the Chair and attention to the business of the day.

MEMORIAL OF LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE.

AT a GENERAL MEETING of the PROMOTERS of a MEMORIAL of LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE, holden at Pearce's Hotel, on Wednesday, the 9th instant.

LORD BOSCAWEN ROSE in the Chair:

A Report of the proceedings having been presented by the Committee appointed on the 8th of October last,

IT WAS RESOLVED;

1st. That the Report of the Committee be received and printed.

2nd. That in accordance with the recommendation of the Committee, a sum not exceeding £1,500 out of the general Subscription, be appropriated to the erection of a MONUMENT on CARNBREA, to the Memory of the late lamented LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE.

3rd. That the residue of the general Subscription shall be applied, together with the Subscriptions reserved for that purpose, to the establishment of a CHARITABL. FUND, to be called the DUNSTANVILLE FUND.

4th. That the Committee shall be empowered to decide on the respective merits of the designs submitted to them; and shall, on a future day, convene a General Meeting of Subscribers, to whom they shall recommend the design approved of by them for adoption, and that they shall further be empowered to take such steps with regard to the Dunstanville Fund as they may deem calculated to render it a permanent benefit to the County.

5th. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to the Secretary of the Committee, Mr. W. M. Tweedy, and to the Rev. Geo. Cornish, for their valuable services.

6th. That these Resolutions be advertised in the County papers, and in the MINING JOURNAL. (Signed), BOSCAWEN ROSE.

7th. That the thanks of this Meeting be given to Lord Boscawen, for his able and obliging conduct in the Chair. W. M. TWEEDY, SECRETARY.

Subscriptions will be received by all the Bankers in the County, and by the Members of the Committee, and by Messrs. Praeds & Co. Bankers, London.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE MEMORIAL OF LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE.

	£	s.	d.
Davies Gilbert	100	0	0
Lord Boscawen	50	0	0
Edward Collins	200	0	0
J. Hearle Tremayne	200	0	0
J. T. Coryton	50	0	0
Rev. George Treweeke	25	0	0
S. and R. Davey	50	0	0
Benjamin Sampson	20	0	0
Benjamin Sampson, jun.	5	0	0
Edward Rodd, D. D.	10	0	0
W. Reynolds	25	0	0
W. M. Tweedy	10	0	0
J. B. Praed	50	0	0
W. T. Praed	25	0	0
Sir C. Lemon, Bart.	100	0	0
H. English, editor of the Mining Review and Mining Journal	5	5	0
Ditto (*for the Dunstanville fund*)	10	10	0
W. Paul, jun.	10	10	0
J. Williams, jun., and Brothers, (one third for the Dunstanville fund)	100	0	0
Rev. T. Pascoe	5	5	0
Rev. C. W. Woodley	5	0	0
Rev. J. Molesworth	10	0	0
J. S. Enys	25	0	0
Wm. Paul	10	0	0
Wm. Rashleigh	10	0	0
Sir John St. Aubyn	100	0	0
John Borlase	25	0	0
Wm. Warren	5	0	0
F. Hearle Rodd	50	0	0
Geo. Kinderley	5	5	0
Rev. C. V. Le Grice	10	0	0
Capt. Collins, R. N.	50	0	0
Edw. Shearm	10	0	0
Rev. Walter Gee	10	0	0
T. J. Agar Robartes	50	0	0
Rev. E. Carlyon	5	0	0
John Buller	100	0	0
Rev. R. G. Grylls, jun.	5	0	0
Rev. H. T. Dyke	5	5	0
Henry Denton	5	5	0
Rev. Canon Rogers (for the Dunstanville fund)	150	0	0
Rev. George Cornish	1	0	0
E. W. W. Pendarves	25	5	0
Wm. Pearce	5	0	0
C. Carlyon, M.D.	10	0	0
C. J. W. Ellis	5	5	0
Rev. William Tremenheere	10	0	0
Dolcoath Adventurers (one-third for the Dunst. fund	100	0	0
William Tweedy (for the Dunstanville fund)	50	0	0
Rev. H. Rogers (*for the Dunstanville fund*)	10	0	0
Lady Basset ditto	200	0	0
G. C. and R. W. Fox ditto	100	0	0
Capt. F. Rogers, R. N. ditto	15	0	0
L. C. Daubuz ditto	25	0	0
John Vivian, Pencalenick	10	0	0
Humphry Wyllams	20	0	0
Minera Bank, Camborne	10	10	0
Collan Harvey	20	0	0
James Harvey	5	0	0
Richard Harvey	5	0	0
Edward St. Aubyn	10	0	0
J. P. Magor	10	0	0
J. T. Austen	20	0	0
Jos. Reynolds	5	0	0
Rev. F. Jenkins (*for the Dunstanville fund*)	7	0	0
John Baynard	20	0	0
Rev. R. Lampen	1	1	0
W. Petherick, Dolcoath	5	5	0
John Jeffry ditto	5	5	0
George Pryce ditto	5	5	0
E. Tippett ditto	5	5	0
C. Rule ditto	5	5	0
Rev. James Blencowe	10	0	0
Frederick Hill	5	5	0
John Williams, Penryn	1	00	
Rev. Charles Grylls	1	1	0
William Burgess	5	0	0
Rev. Thomas Robyns, Marypsow	5	0	0
Rev. Frederick Webber (*for the Dunstanville Fund*)	5	0	0

TO ZINC MANUFACTURERS AND SILVER REFINERS.

THE PARYS MINE COMPANY having recently opened a mine on Pary's Mountain, producing an ore consisting of sulphuret of copper, zinc, and lead, with but a small portion of unmetallic earth, the lead containing a small portion of silver, are desirous of selling the same on bank for shipment, to be smelted elsewhere; or to contract for separating these metals upon the mine, where there are kilns and furnaces suitable for the operation, or pits for precipitating the metal if that be deemed best; together with buildings where furnaces may be be erected for zinc retorts. The sulphate of lead being insoluble in water, may be smelted for its lead and silver.

Apply to Mr. Pritchard, Pary's Mine, Anlwch, Anglesey.—Nov. 24, 1835.

THE HIBERNIAN JOINT STOCK COMPANY.—At a General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Hibernian Joint Stock Company, held in Dublin, on the 7th inst. a DIVIDEND of 2*l.* per cent. was declared on the deposit called for in the last half-year, ending the 31st of October. Notice is therefore given, that the transfer books are closed until the 21st instant; and after which date the said dividend will be payable to the proprietors of the Company's English Stock, at our offices H. and J. JOHNSTON and Co. Agents.

15, Bush-lane, Cannon-street, London, November 28, 1835.

SOUTHEND AND HOLE HAVEN RAILWAY, in continuation of the BLACKWALL RAILWAY. Capital £300,000, divided into 6,000 Shares, of £50 each.—Deposit £3 10*s.* per Share.

This line is adopted with the view of continuing the London and Blackwall Railway as an inlet into the Metropolis through Barking, Dagenham, Rainham, Grays, Hole-Haven, Leigh, to Southend, with branches to Ilford, Purfleet, Romford, Tilbury-Fort, Mucking, Rochford, and other trading places on the line of road. The distance by land to Southend is 44 miles, by the Railway it will be 34, thereby saving 10 miles.

The objects of this Railway are not founded upon speculation, but upon the intercourse that already exists between the trading towns on the line, and for improving the very fertile county of Essex.

Applications for shares and prospectuses, stating fully the objects of the undertaking, to be made to the bankers, Messrs. Ladbrokes, Kingscote, and Co., Bank-buildings; Messrs. Sparrow and Co., Chelmsford; James Lambert, Esq., Barking; to the Solicitor, Thomas Brown, Esq., 11, Mark-lane, Fenchurch street, London; Messrs. Comport and Knyvett, solicitors, Rochford; or to the Secretary, at the Railway Offices, 11, Mark-lane, which will be submitted to the Directors for their approbation and allotment. G. COLE, Secretary.

Railway Offices, 21, Mark-lane.

AT a numerous and respectable Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Town and Neighbourhood of Tamworth, called pursuant to a numerously signed Requisition, and holden at the Town Hall, Tamworth, on Tuesday, the 8th day of December, 1835, for the purpose of expressing their opinions on a projected line of Railroad from Birmingham to Derby, by way of Tamworth and Burton-upon-Trent.

The BAILIFF in the Chair;

Mr. Henry Smith, the Chairman of the Committee of the Birmingham and Derby Junction Railway Company, having, at the request of the Chairman, stated the nature of the undertaking, and Mr. Beale, one of the Committee, having also addressed the Meeting, the following Resolutions were unanimously carried:—

On the motion of the Right Hon. Sir ROBERT PEEL, M.P., seconded by Mr. WILLIAM PARSONS, Jun.

Resolved—That a line of railroad having been proposed, touching upon the town of Tamworth, and having the double object of connecting the Derby and Leeds Railroad with the Birmingham and Gloucester and the Birmingham and London Railroads, this meeting considers such a channel of communication between important commercial and manufacturing districts well calculated to promote the general interests, and to contribute to the welfare of the town and neighbourhood of Tamworth, and is disposed to give its cordial support to the undertaking, provided there be a station with an accessible approach from the town of Tamworth, in such a situation as shall be approved of by the Committee appointed by this meeting and the Railroad Company.

On the motion of Mr. BROOKS, and seconded by Mr. THOMAS ARNOLD,

Resolved,—That the following gentlemen be appointed a Committee for carrying the above resolution into effect:—

Mr. William Parsons	Mr. T. Wilcox
Mr. Stokes	Mr. James Pipe
Major Bamford	Mr. Buckerfield
Mr. Fowler	Mr. F. Hunter
Mr. Lakin	Mr. E. B. Hamel
Mr. Rosbroom	Mr. F. J. Hamel
Mr. Hails	Mr. Samuel Hanson
Mr. Fallows	Mr. William Knight
Mr Butler	Mr. William Henry Wain
Mr. T. Arnold	

On the motion of Mr. KNIGHT, and seconded by Mr. HALL,

Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Bailiff for his impartial conduct in the chair.

On the motion of Mr. BRAMALL, and seconded by Mr. FALLOWES,

Resolved,—That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Smith, and the Deputation from Birmingham, for the handsome manner in which they have attended to explain the nature of their undertaking.

SOUTH DURHAM RAILWAY.—Capital £150,000, in Shares of £50 each.—Deposit £2 10s. per Share.

DIRECTORS.

G. H. WILKINSON, Esq., Harperley-park, Chairman.

Wm. Russell, Esq., Brancepeth Castle	A. Mowbray, Esq., Hurworth House
R. E. D. Shafto, Esq., Whitworth Park	J. Charles Ord, Esq., Nunthorpe
Colonel Mills, Willington	Joseph Wooler, Esq., Wolsingham
Thos. Greenwell, Esq., Durham	C. Barrett, Esq., Cockerton Hall
Wm. Mills, Esq., Durham	Jonathan Wooler, Esq., Wolsingham

Bankers—Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., London; Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., and Co., Durham; the Joint Stock Banking Company, Darlington.

Solicitor—John Ord, Esq.

Engineer—Robert Nicholson, Esq.

The necessary notices have been given, the plan, section, and book of reference have been lodged, and application will be made in the ensuing session for an act. The proprietors on the line of road have given their assent to the measure. The sources of profit show a return of rather more than 15 per Cent. upon the most careful calculations, which are borne out by the testimony of the most able engineers.

Applications for the remaining Shares, and for Prospectuses, with plans, showing fully the great advantages of the undertaking, to be made to Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., bankers, London; Sir M. W. Ridley, Bart., and Co., bankers, Durham; the Joint Stock Banking Company, Darlington; W. Trotter, Esq., Solicitor, Bishop Auckland; to John Ord, Esq., Solicitor, York; or at the Railway-Offices, 11, Mark-lane; which will be submitted to the Directors for their approbation and allotment.

Railway Offices, 11, Mark-lane.

EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY, FROM LONDON TO NORWICH and Yarmouth, by Romford, Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich. Capital £1,500,000., in Shares of £25.; deposit £1. The Provisional Committee have great pleasure in informing the Subscribers to this undertaking, that it appears from the Reports of the Deputation of their body, appointed to confer with the principal resident gentlemen of Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, that it has the approbation and assent of a very large majority of the owners of property along the whole line, and will have the cordial support of the nobility, gentry, and people at large of these counties. By order of the Provisional Committee,

Eastern Counties Railway Office, Nov. 16, 1835. J. C. ROBERTSON, Sec.

Public Meetings have been since held at Chelmsford, Colchester, and Ipswich, at each of which the merits of the undertaking were very fully discussed, strong resolutions in its favour passed, local committees appointed to promote its success, and the different county and borough members requested to support it in Parliament.

The plans, sections, and books of reference, of the whole line, have been also duly lodged with the different Clerks of the Peace, and every other necessary preparation made for applying for an Act of Parliament in the next session.

The subscription for the remaining shares is limited for the present to persons residing, or possessing property, in the districts through which the railway is to pass. Applications to be made (if by letter, post paid) to the Secretary.

Subscribers are not liable for more than their first deposit of £1. per share till the Act of Parliament is obtained; nor will they be afterwards responsible for more than the amount of their respective shares, which will be called for in instalments of not more than £3. at a time, with an interval of three months between every two instalments.

Eastern Counties Railway Office, 18, Austin Friars, December, 1835.

EQUITABLE DISCOUNT SOCIETY, established pursuant to Act of Parliament, 3d and 4th Wm. IV., c. 98. Office, (pro. tem.,) 37, Great Marlborough street, Regent-street.

Capital £100,000, with power of increase to a million, in £100 Shares.

Deposit £1 per share.

Bankers—The London and Westminster Bank, 9, Waterloo-place.

Notice is hereby given, that (one moiety of the shares being already allotted and taken) so soon as three-fourths shall be subscribed for, the books will be closed to the public, and the remaining shares allotted among the original subscribers.

The Provisional Directors taking into consideration the period of the year, have postponed the payment of the first instalment until the following month, to be due on the 1st proximo, substituting a present deposit of £1 per share.

No risk is incurred by subscribers beyond one-fourth of their actual payments, the endorsement of bills being expressly prohibited, and a loan of 25 per cent. dissolving the Society.

Applications for the remaining shares to be made, and the deposits paid, at the office forthwith, between the hours of 10 and 4.

Dec. 10, 1835. HENRY C. WINGFIELD, Sec.

A TREATISE on ISOMETRICAL DRAWING, as applicable to Geological and Mining Plans, Picturesque Delineations of Ornamental Grounds, Perspective Views and Working Plans of Buildings and Machinery, and to general purposes of Civil Engineering, with Details of Improved Methods of preserving Plans and Records of Subterranean Operations in Mining Districts, by T. SOPWITH, Land and Mine Surveyor, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, &c. With Thirty-four Copper-plate Engravings. Price 10s.

"We strongly recommend Mr. Sopwith's book, as by far the best, and, indeed, the only complete work that has yet appeared on the subject. Every mode of the application of Isometrical Drawing is beautifully illustrated by engravings."

Architectural Magazine.

"The proprietors and conductors of mines, and all under them, would do well to study the whole of these sections attentively. The author's suggestions are all of a very sensible and practical character; accompanied with every necessary instruction for carrying them into complete effect."—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

"We cannot but recommend this book most strongly both to gardeners and land surveyors. To land and mine surveyors it is indeed indispensable, nothing of equal importance having appeared since Mr. Horner published his Improved Method of Land Surveying, in 1810."—*Gardeners' Magazine.*

Also, by Mr. SOPWITH,

1. GEOLOGICAL SECTIONS of Mines in Alston Moor and Teesdale, with Letter-press Descriptions; three large copper-plates, coloured; 10s. 6d.
2. An ACCOUNT of the MINING DISTRICTS of Alston Moor, Weardale, and Teesdale, 4s. 6d.
3. PROJECTING and PARALLEL RULERS for Isometrical and other Modes of Projection, 2s. 6d.
4. An ACCOUNT of the MINING DISTRICTS of Alston Moor, Weardale, and Teesdale, in Cumberland and Durham, comprising Descriptive Sketches of the Scenery, Antiquities, Geology, and Mining operations, in the upper dales of the River Tyne, Wear, and Tees, 12mo., price 4s. 6d.

Published by J. WEALE, Architectural Library, No. 59, High Holborn.

WEST WHEAL BROTHERS.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

SIR,—You have not, among your numerous subscribers, a greater admirer of the able manner in which your paper has hitherto been conducted, or a more sincere well wisher for its future success than myself. It has long been a subject of great complaint with persons holding shares in mines, that they had no direct means of gaining information of their progress, or state of workings, and many a shareholder has been induced to part with his shares on account of such ignorance, which, had he but held a few days longer, might have saved him a great loss. Your periodical reports of the different mines cannot therefore but be satisfactory to every person interested in them, and I am at a loss to imagine the reasons or motives any agents can have for objecting to the promulgation of any and every thing connected with their mines. I mention this in consequence of your having stated that you had in many instances been refused access to such reports, with a view of publishing them.

In addition to the great and valuable information connected with mines, I do not know that your columns can ever be better employed than in detecting and exposing the frauds and tricks practised upon the public, whenever they may come to your knowledge; for that reason I think you have done right in inserting the letter of "Scrutator" upon the subject of West Wheal Brothers; but I think you would also have done right, in a correspondence of that nature, to have looked a little into the *character* and *motives* of your correspondent. I have also to learn by what rule of law or justice an anonymous correspondent has a right to call upon any individual to answer any impertinent questions put by him. Being, however, intimately acquainted with the gentlemen composing the direction of Wheal Brothers mine, as well as with every transaction connected with it, I will undertake to reply to every query propounded by Scrutator, upon condition, or in the expectation that he will afterwards answer the questions I am about to put to him, which, when answered, I think will convince you, Mr. Editor, and every impartial person, that his motives for putting the questions were not so much "to induce subscribers to be cautious how they are led to participate in an undertaking involving so much ambiguity and such unsatisfactory propositions," as that they proceed from a spirit of chagrin and disappointment at not having been able to obtain the mine himself.

Now, Sir, in reply to Scrutator,—In the first place I am at a loss to imagine how he could get possession of a prospectus, because I know that strict orders were given not to part with one until the proprietor and lessee had come to town, not only to correct it, if incorrect, but to execute every requisite deed of assignment previous to giving them circulation; upon enquiry, however, I find that two or three have been given out in confidence, and with strict injunctions of privacy, one of which, it seems, has been obtained by Scrutator, under a breach of such confidence.

Question 1.—What may be the extent which the company has on the run of the lode? *Answer.*—About 200 fathoms, or about the same length of run as the celebrated Wheal Brothers mine itself. Scrutator may now perhaps discover "the cogent reasons that must have induced the proprietors to allow the public to remain in blessed ignorance." In regard to the distance of Wheal Brothers' actual workings being only 200 fathoms west of the boundary of West Wheal Brothers, it did not require so acute and sharp an individual as Scrutator to discover the mistake, and that it ought to have been the east and not the west boundary, *which error was discovered and corrected (to your knowledge, Mr. Editor), before the appearance of Scrutator's letter.*

Question 2.—Is it not rumoured both here and in the neighbourhood of the mine that the ores stated in the prospectus to produce "325 ounces of silver per ton, were in reality raised in Wheal Brothers, and is not the report generally believed?" *Answer.*—It is not generally believed, nor have I heard that the report is current in the neighbourhood of the mine. I have certainly heard it here, and I strongly suspect that Scrutator could inform me who was the first propagator of it, and he knows it to be false.

Question 3.—"Why, if ores raised from the 11 fathom level are of the same quality as those from Wheal Brothers, was not the working of that level prosecuted?" *Answer*—The 11 fathom level could not be continued for want of surface water, and it was not thought prudent to attach flat rods from the steam engine to a small shaft that was sunk merely to ascertain the size, nature, quality, underlay, and run of the silver lode. A perpendicular shaft was, however, immediately begun, to intersect the lode at the 30 fathom level, and is now down 17 fathoms from surface, a mode of working that must be approved by every practical miner; and although the *quality* of ores is the same as those of Wheal Brothers, it is not reasonable to be expected that a quantity sufficient to pay the costs of the mine could be raised at that shallow level.

Question 4.—Is it a fact that so large a sum as £6,000 has been expended by the proprietor in the absolute working of the mine? and is it also true, as I have been credibly informed, that all the necessary works could have been done for one half of that amount? *Answer.*—I am credibly informed by the proprietor, it is confirmed by his agent, and I confidently believe that a larger sum than £6,000 has been expended by him, not solely however in the working of the mine, but including the purchase of it.

Question 5.—Is it true that the proprietor alone is to receive one half or 4,500 shares free of the first instalment of £2 per share, equivalent to £9,000, and also a sum of £2,500, making a total of £11,500, as amount of purchase of one half of the mine; and am I not correct in stating that the working or available capital of the company will be only £6,500? *Answer.*—It is true that the proprietor retains one half the mine or 4,500 shares, and £2,500 premium or purchase money for the other half, making together, if he was inclined to dispose of his shares, £11,500; but as that is not his intention, the former amount remains only a nominal value of his *own property*, and although I consider the next question an impertinent one, I will nevertheless answer it. It is not the lessee's property *alone*, his brothers having a joint interest with him; and in reply to Scrutator's observations of its being an enormous price for the mine, I have no hesitation in stating it as my decided opinion, that if Wheal Brothers is intrinsically worth £150,000, the price it now bears in the market, West Wheal Brothers, from the promising nature of the lode at the 11 fathom level, is at this moment worth half that sum. Scrutator is correct in stating that the available capital is only £6,500, a sum that I have every reason to believe will be more than sufficient to bring the mine to a profitable result, as in less than three months the lode will be cut at or near the same level as that at which Wheal Brothers is now rising all its ores.

I have now, Sir, I think, fairly and fully answered every question put by Scrutator, and to pacify the tender feelings of his mind as regards the public, that he in so friendly and gratuitous a manner cautions against being imposed upon, I will console him with the information that the shares are not, nor ever were intended to be offered to the public.

Now, Sir, for a few questions to Scrutator.

Question, 1.—Did not he or one of his associates some time back, state to a friend of mine, that the proprietor of West Wheal Brothers had a large sum to pay as the last instalment for the purchase of it in the month of July last, which he was confident he could not meet, and that in case of non-payment, it was arranged that he (the proprietor) should immediately be dispossessed of the mine, and that he, *Scrutator*, or his associate, would then be able to get it upon his own terms?

Question. 2.—Did not he or one of his associates in consequence of such arrangement, wait upon the landlord about that period?

Question, 3.—Was not a silver snuff box, containing 100 sovereigns, presented to the steward of the landlord about that time, and by whom and for what purpose?

Question, 4.—Was not Scrutator highly surprised, annoyed, and disappointed in his object, on finding that the purchase-money was actually paid on the day appointed, and more so at finding that the proprietor had found a purchaser who knows the value of the mine as well as himself?

Let "Scrutator" answer these questions, and I will then leave you, Mr. Editor, and the public, to judge whether his motives for attacking this mine, do not partake more of the fable of the "Fox and the Grapes," than of any philanthropy towards the public.

I have been induced, Mr. Editor, from principle, and a sense of justice, thus to notice Scrutator's letter, but I shall decline further public controversy, unless provoked by his answers to my questions. CANDIDUS.

[Candidus has given us his name.—ED.]

WEST WHEAL BROTHERS.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

SIR—I make no apology in requesting your insertion of an answer to a letter from Captain Josh. Malachy, upon the subject (appearing in your Journal of the 12th ultimo) of West Wheal Brothers mine. Being the managing agent of that mine, I consider myself the person most properly called upon to reply to his remarks. Relying upon the impartiality you have always professed,

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

London, Dec. 17, 1835. JAS. CARPENTER.

To Captain Josh. Malachy.

SIR—Like yourself, I am but just arrived in town, and your letter in the *Mining Journal* of the 12th has been handed me, which, as you say, I should not have noticed, but that it contained statements I cannot allow to go unanswered.

As to the prostitution of the name of Wheal Brothers by calling this mine "West Wheal Brothers," I have to learn what right you or any person has to dictate to a person purchasing a mine what name he shall give it. It has been named West Wheal Brothers by the purchaser of one half of the mine, in consequence of its being immediately adjoining the west boundary of Wheal Brothers, and *containing the same lode.* I admit it was formerly called Wheal Prosper, as a *copper mine*, but having discovered and cut the silver lode of Wheal Brothers, I see no reason why your *peacock pride* should be hurt at its assuming that name. The misprint of *western*, instead of *eastern* boundary, which I corrected the moment I saw it, would be unworthy of notice, were I not aware you knew of such correction previous to the insertion of your letter; as such, I consider it paltry and little-minded. This remark refers equally to the unexpired term of the lease, which I also corrected immediately on its being laid before me.

As regards the power of the engine, I *deny* your assertion of its being a single engine; it is a double one, and can be worked so whenever required, many parts being on the mine for so working. It is worked single only, because more power is not necessary, economy being practised in this mine to a greater extent than in some of the neighbouring ones which you are acquainted with, where the most *lavish* expenditure appears going on at *surface*, without a discovery of any kind to justify such extravagant profusion. Admitting, however, that it is only a single engine of 36-inch cylinder, working 20lb. to the inch, which can be done with such size engines with the greatest safety, and allowing 200lbs. to be a horse power, it is still in this state above 100 horse power; adding the other parts will make it 150 horse power, or nearly so, with only double atmosphere acting. Contradict this, Sir, if you can.

You ask what quantity of ores have been raised in the 11 fathom level. The *quality*, not the quantity, is alluded to in the prospectus; quantity could not be expected at that level, but as regards quantity, 36 tons of copper ores were raised by John James and partners, of Tavistock, at a former working of the mine, and upwards of 4 tons of copper and 2 tons of tin ores were raised in sinking the diagonal shaft and driving a level, for confirmation of which, I refer you to Messrs. Paull and Penrose, of Tavistock, as purchasers of the same.

Respecting the quality of the *silver* ores raised, and by whom assayed, a sample *taken from West Wheal Brothers*, to my knowledge, was assayed by Mr. John Hitchins, jun. of Tavistock, about the latter end of June or beginning of July last, producing 286 ozs. of silver per ton, and another taken, a few days before we were obliged to desist prosecuting the 11 fathom level, by your friend Mr. Wm. Hender, surgeon, of Callington, from the kibble or floor at the top of the shaft, without my knowledge, was assayed by your own *father*, producing, I think, 179 ozs. per ton. I suppose you will not question the respectability of these gentlemen's assertions.

Now, Sir, as regards the plans of the mines upon the fly-sheet of the prospectus, had you read the *heading* of it, you would have perceived it was not given as showing the extent of the different mines, but solely with a view of showing their relative positions; "none more *blind* than those who will not *see*." You state that in West Wheal Brothers there is only *50* fathoms of the Wheal Brothers' lode; *that you know to be false.* I boldly assert it contains nearly, if not as much as your *Pearcock* mine, by which name I would recommend you hereafter to call it, to avoid the prostitution of its character by your brothers.

May I now ask you, Sir, *what motives* have actuated you, or for what purpose you have thus gratuitously attempted to injure a neighbour, without benefiting yourself? If I might venture an answer to this question, I would say, because you and your confederates were deprived of a prey that you have long been hovering over with the *avidity* of a hawk instead of a *peacock*, and which has been unexpectedly rescued from your *talons.*

I am, Sir, yours, &c. JAS. CARPENTER.

London, Dec. 17, 1835.

NEW SOUH HOOE MINING COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Directors of the New South Hooe Mining Company, to address you on the subject of a communication which appeared in your last number respecting the Tamar Silver Lead Mines. In that communication, Mr. Percival N. Johnson, says, "I have the most sanguine expectations of the success of the undertaking, and more particularly as the ground on the Cornish side of the river Tamar being secured to the present company, will give the greatest facilities to the effectual prosecution of the mine;" from which many persons have inferred that either the New South Hooe Mining Company, or the Tamar Silver Lead Mining Company, must be in error respecting the possession of the South Hooe Lode in their respective setts on the Cornish side of the Tamar. A reference to the Ordnance Map will show, that the course of the South Hooe Lode from Ward Mine, and through the works at South Hooe on the Devonshire side of the Tamar, leads diagonally across the river at that point, and crossing a portion of the manor of Clifton, which manor comprises the sett of the Tamar Silver Lead Mining Company on the Cornish side, then passes into the Manor of Tinnell, which forms part of the sett of the New South Hooe Mining Company, that in the direction of the lode comprises an extent of nearly two miles. Of the extent of course taken by this justly celebrated lode through the Manor of Clifton, the Directors of the New South Hooe Mining Company, have no occasion to determine; but they have the satisfaction of knowing that the existence of the South Hooe Lode in their sett is placed beyond all manner of doubt by the works now in actual operation. The lode has been laid open on the surface at three distinct points, and an adit level within a very few feet of the high-water mark, is now driving on its course, and here it should be observed, that a bight of the river where the Manors of Clifton and Tinnell join, sweeping to the eastward of the course of the lode at high-water level, causes it to pass into Tinnell at the margin of the navigable part of the Tamar.

The Ordnance Map is, however, on a small scale for such minute observations; but all the points here alluded to may be clearly defined by reference to a map at the company's offices, which was laid down by actual survey for the New South Hooe Mining Company, and to the diallings recently made, taken in connection with the works now in progress at the New South Hooe Mine.

The success of the Tamar Silver Lead Mining Company, in *their* working the *South Hooe Lode*, will be hailed with much gratification by the Directors of the New South Hooe Mining Company, as the sett possessed by the latter cannot but be thereby enhanced in value, whilst they are perfectly satisfied with the progress they are making in their own mine.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

15*th December*, 1835. G. EATON.

To the Editor of the Mining Journal.

DEAR MR. EDITOR.—We are sorry to be troublesome to you, but the Traditionary Historian not having favoured us with his address, we have no alternative. We are much obliged to this gentleman for condescending to notice our request. But with regard to his request as to the *rib* business, we suspect that he is inclined to be facetious at our expense. If, however, he is serious, we would treat him accordingly, and confess that we are all *above* "a certain age," consequently, our portraits might not be considered prepossessing. Our situations, as overlookers in the bal, are our only fortunes; what they are worth will be seen, when we depose that we have never yet had 'sist or pay-day; but this is not our only grievance. Some time since there was an owner's account held, to which, as, overlookers, we considered that we should have been invited, but the invitation never came. We then turned our attention to the St. Aubyn, but, Mr. Editor, will you believe it, at the conclusion of the owners' account, the fragments and bones were disposed of by a mock auction, and knocked down to the pitman at two and a *penny.*

Yours, dear Mr. Editor, very respectfully,

Camborne, Dec. 16, *Dec.* THE NINE MAIDENS.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

Dec. 16, Mr. LYELL, President, in the Chair.

Lord Charles Harvey; James Brogden, Esq.; Henry Thomas, Esq.; George Woods, Esq.; Rev. Leonard Jennings, M.A.; Edward Charlesworth, Esq.; Charles J. Fox Bunbury, Esq.; C. Cardale Babbington, Esq.; and James Edmonstone, Esq., were elected Fellows of the Society.

A paper by Dr. Beck, on Bornholm, Seeland, Jutland, and Moen, was first read.

Bornholm consists of gneiss and other granitic rocks, of strata considered to be of the age of the Silurian system; of a series of beds referred by Dr. Beck to the age of the Wealden, and containing large quantities of coal, impressions of several species of ferns (pecopteris) and a few casts of marine shells; of strata of siliceous and calcareous sand, containing between thirty and forty species of shells belonging to the upper greensand of England; and near Arnager occurs a greyish white hard chalk, with very few flints and abundance of fossils, agreeing with those of the lower white chalk near Lewis.

In Seeland, Jutland and Moen, the lowest formation is a pure white chalk, with many nodular flints, numerous fossils, including small zoophytes, microscopic foraminifera, and sometimes remains of sponges replaced by silex and chalcedony. To this deposit succeeds the Faxoe beds, composed chiefly of hard yellowish limestone, enclosing some of the fossils of the white chalk, and many peculiar univalves and bivalves, with occasionally a very great abundance of corals. They differ considerably from the Maestricht deposit in their organic remains, and are more analogous in this respect with that of Künruth. At Stevensklint, in Seeland, the Faxoe beds are overlaid by a whitish and hardish chalk, containing great abundance of zoophytes, some of which occur in the Faxoe beds; but the univalves, so common in the latter, while the bivalves and echinodermata agree with those of the white chalk. The flints are distinguished by being more opaque, and of a less conchoidal fracture. The chalk of Saltholm, and that of the cliffs ranging from Rugaard by Daugbjerg and Mousted to the neighbourhood of Iljern (Jutland) as well as the chalk in the south of Thyholm, part of Mors, the north of Thy, the cliffs at Bulbjerg and the islet of Skarreklit, is referred to this deposit. In various parts of Denmark there rests upon the chalk a breccia of angular fragments of chalk and flints, cemented by carbonate of lime, and the chalk downs are very commonly covered by hillocks of gravel, sand, and erratic blocks,—the sand sometimes containing shells, identical with those now living in the German Ocean; and Dr. Beck therefore, infers that the chalk in Denmark has been submerged since the existence of the present species of testacea.

In the central part of Jutland is an extensive formation several hundred feet thick, consisting, in some places, of white sand with small plates of mica and traces of lignite; in other places of clay, containing thin flattened masses of hydraulic limestone, and the remains of insects and fishes apparently of the family cyprinidæ.

An extract from a letter addressed to the President by Mr. Strickland, F.G.S., dated Athens, 26th of October, 1835, was then read. The point

of chief interest in this letter is the description of currents of sea water, which flow into the land near Argostoli in Cephalonia, and one of which has been applied to turning a mill. Mr. Strickland accounts for the phenomenon, by supposing that the streams in their subterranean course pass through regions connected with volcanic fires, that the water is there converted into steam, which, being condensed in its ascent to the surface, forms the hot springs existing in various parts of Greece.

My. Lyell afterwards laid before the Society an account of his discovery last summer in one of the loamy beds of the Loess, near Basle, of two vertebræ, belonging to the shark family, but associated with existing fluviatile and terrestrial shells and a species of clausilea, considered to be extinct. The author, in explanation of the occurrence of the vertebræ, states on the authority of M. Agassiz, that certain species of the shark and skate families ascend the Senegal and Amazon several hundred miles; and that analogous facts are mentioned in Margrave and Piso's Natural History of India.

The last communication read was from Mr. Richardson, and gave an account of the selenite, which occurs in great abundance and great variety of form in a bed of siliceous sand, belonging to the plastic clay at Bishopstone, near Herne Bay.

The next meeting of the society will be held on the 6th of January next.

ACCIDENTS IN MINES.

In former numbers we have given at full length the Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners upon this momentous subject. We now present to our readers extracts from the voluminous evidence upon which the report was founded, and have selected, in preference, the testimony of a gentleman, who, from being the PROPOSER of a Society to prevent Accidents in Mines, is certainly entitled to priority of notice. We shall not enter into a discussion of the claims of particular individuals, as to the originality or superiority of their inventions, to protect or secure the miner in his underground operations; this point is, at present, very far from being satisfactorily elucidated—but we feel assured that our readers will peruse, with more than usual interest, the straightforward simplicity of the following narration. It states very clearly the *origin* of the SAFETY LAMP, whatever opinion may be entertained of the improvements, or the *efficiency* of the instrument.

Examination of James John Wilkinson, Esq. 1, *Pump-court, Temple.*

Have you for some years taken a lively interest in the working of coal mines, in the northern parts of this kingdom?—Yes, in the calamitous accidents which have arisen in the workings of coal mines.

Are you one of the original members, if not the original proposer of a society for preventing accidents in coal mines, in the county of Durham?—I was the original proposer of that society.

Can you give the Committee any information relative to the objects of their enquiry?—On the 25th of May, 1812, an accident happened at Felling, near Gateshead, in which 92 persons suffered. I was particularly struck with this very afflicting accident, and the more so from a circumstance which I am sure will have its due effect upon the Committee, and that was this, that after 90, if not the whole of the sufferers, had been taken out of the mine, and on a particular day the coffin of what may be called the first of the sufferers began the procession, which increased before it got to the church until it amounted to a procession of 90 coffins, with mourners. This struck me particularly, and I thought if this could possibly be remedied it would be doing a great good to society. I went into the north of England in the long vacation of 1813, and I consulted many of my friends, and the result was, that I considered it my duty to call the attention of the public to these accidents, to have a full investigation into the whole subject, and to see if any remedy could be applied. On the 1st of September, 1813, I published, and sent into Durham and Northumberland, proposals for a society for preventing accidents in coal mines; this was circulated by letters, &c. very extensively; and, among the rest, came to the notice of the late Bishop of Durham; his lordship wrote to the late Dr. Grey, afterwards Bishop of Bristol, to say that he gave Dr. Grey a *carte blanche* to do any thing that might be necessary in the formation of such a society. After consulting with many of my friends, with Sir Ralph Milbank, and Dr. Grey, and Dr. Clanny; on the 27th of September, 1813, was published a hand bill for a public meeting for the establishment of a society at Sunderland, and on the 1st of October, 1813, the meeting was actually held at Sunderland, Sir R. Milbank, in the chair, in which a committee was appointed, and I had the honour of receiving the thanks of the society for having suggested the plan of the society.

The Committee began its meetings, and received a variety of communications, and one which I beg to call the attention of the Committee to, was a communication from Mr. William Chapman, now deceased, the celebrated civil engineer, on the causes of frequent explosions of inflammable gas. In November, 1813, the Society published its first report. That report contained a preface, stating that their funds were small, and that they had received several communications, and among the rest a very valuable letter from Mr. Buddle, which forms the basis of their first report. It was soon ascertained that the townships and parishes were extremely negligent in calling upon the Coroners in cases of accidents, and Dr. Grey spoke to the Magistrates, and the consequence was a charge at the sessions, which brought on a better system; and by Sir John Bayley, also, a charge at the assizes, which contributed to the like effect. It was thought advisable to apply to Sir Humphrey Davy, and I called at the Royal Institution on Sir Humphrey Davy, but he had gone to Paris; I put a letter into the post-office for him, but not having paid the foreign postage, it was returned to Mr. Burn, the Secretary of the Society. In 1815, Dr. Grey was requested to write to Sir Humphrey Davy, as chairman of the committee, to interest himself in the cause, and Sir Humphrey Davy came into the north either in August or September, 1815, and met with several gentlemen of the committee and others at Dr. Grey's; Sir Humphrey Davy afterwards saw Dr. Clanny and his lamps, and I am persuaded derived considerable advantage from them: Sir Humphrey Davy's lamp came out in 1816. I am sorry to state that the Society received very little support or funds from the coal owners, but I am glad to state that there was a greater vigilance in working coal mines, and a better system—that fewer accidents happened; and, I am persuaded, many valuable lives preserved to their families and their country. Mr. Buddle's pamphlet was a valuable addition both to the miners and to science. Sir Humphrey Davy's and Mr. Stephenson's lamps also contributed to reduce those accidents. I believe much remains now still to be done. The accidents in coal mines may arise from improper working; as to which I beg to refer the committee to Mr. Buddle's letter in our first report. During the time that the Society was in activity, a person of the name of Ryan, from Ireland, came to the Society with a new system of ventilation, the object of which was to do away almost entirely with the bratticing and boarding of what may be called the old system, but Mr. Ryan's plan did not succeed. Accidents may also arise from improper ventilation. I beg to refer the committee to the plans of ventilation mentioned by Mr. Buddle in our first report, by a furnace, by a water wheel, by a hot cylinder, by air pumps, and by air coursing; and also to the defects of the system. After the ventilation comes the system of light to the miner, and I beg to refer the committee to light by candle, mentioned by Mr. Buddle in our report, by the steel mill; then come the different lamps. The first lamps in priority are Dr. Clanny's, who has been the inventor of several, and has been an indefatigable labourer, but I am sorry to say has received no reward. Sir Humphrey Davy's is a beautiful invention, and a great improvement, and did great good; but on enquiry in the north of England, I believe it is liable to accidents by pieces of coal, by the stour, particles of coal dust settling on the meshes, and by sudden blowers of gas; and I think it would be improved if there were a rim, which would keep, what we call the stour in the north, the dusty atmosphere, from descending upon the gauze; and if the upper part of the gauze was made in the shape of an inverted cone, the dust would be less liable to settle. Sir Humphrey Davy's lamp, in my opinion, has suffered from the indiscreet zeal of his friends in not allowing it to be an imperfect instrument, or rather in insisting that it is completely perfect. It was soon ascertained, I believe, that Sir Humphrey Davy's lamp wanted a sufficient light, and a reflector was added to it; whether it is now used or not in collieries I am not aware. With Sir Humphrey Davy's lamp ought to be mentioned Mr. Stephenson's, another valuable addition to coal mines on a similar principle; there is a dispute as to priority between Sir Humphrey Davy and Mr. Stephenson. I now come to another subject, of considerable importance in working mines, which has already been mentioned to the Committee, and that is the danger that arises from breaking into old workings or wastes. This occasioned the dreadful accident at Heaton; and for preventing this in future, I beg to present to the committee two pamphlets by Mr. Thomas and Mr. William Chapman, on the propriety of having maps of all the workings of coal mines. I beg leave also to call the attention of the committee to the lead mines, and to express my opinion that cleanliness must add considerably to the health of that body of miners who suffer much in their health.

(To be continued.)

IMPORTANT CONVICTION.—THE DAVY LAMP.

We earnestly beg to draw attention to the annexed report from the Newcastle Journal of an important case adjudicated at the Petty Sessions for Northumberland, held on Saturday 5th inst. Awfully fatal explosions of carburetted hydrogen gas in mines have often occurred in this district, where the Davy (or safety) lamp was used. In not one of these lamentable cases has a single individual survived to give evidence of the cause of the mischief. Hence has arisen a belief, in the minds of many, that the Davy is not "a safety" lamp. It will be seen, however, from the case subjoined, that so inured are the pitmen to danger, and so callous and disobedient are they to the directions given them, that the more ignorant of them are in the habit of risking not only the lives of others, but their own, for purposes of the most trivial and temporary convenience. The following is the case:—

At the Moot-hall, Castle Garth, on Saturday last, Thomas Lightfoot, a pitman, in the employment of the Rev. R. H. Brandling, the owner of Gosforth Colliery, was brought before Charles John Bigge, Esq. a magistrate for the county of Northumberland, charged with misconduct towards his employer, in acting contrary to his instructions, and those of his agents, when the following evidence was gone into:—

Mr. Matthew Liddell stated that he is the viewer of Gosforth Colliery. That in certain districts of the colliery the pillars of coal formerly left to support the roof of the mine, are now being worked off or taken away, the effect of removing which pillars is to produce what is termed "a goafe," or large space beyond the working walls, which it is impossible to ventilate thoroughly. A strong current of pure air is carried round by the face of the pillars of coal where the men are working, which receives, without any material deterioration, the regular discharge of carbonated hydrogen gas from the goafe, but in addition to this regular supply, on any diminution in the pressure of the atmospheric current (as indicated by a fall in the barometer) a great increase in the discharge invariably takes place, which continues until the foul air in the goafe re-establishes an equilibrium with the atmosphere. There is likewise, occasionally, a sudden eruption of gas from the goafe, caused by the shrinking or falling in of the strata above, which materially lessens the space of the goafe, and produces an instantaneous outburst of "foulness." To guard against those sudden discharges of gas, safety lamps were exclusively used in those parts of the mine where the men are engaged in working the pillars, as also in those into which the air is conveyed after quitting the pillar districts. Yesterday morning witness was down Gosforth Colliery, and after examining some of the whole mine districts, proceeded to the district in which the prisoner was employed as a "putter," where the men are very extensively engaged in pillar working. Witness was then informed by the deputy (who has the superintendence of that part of the mine under the overman) that the prisoner had a few minutes before unscrewed the top from off one of the safety lamps, by which the lives of all the men and lads employed in that part of the mine (about 70 in number) were placed in imminent peril. Witness caused the man to be brought before the Magistrates.

Henry Bolam is a "putter" at Gosforth Colliery. On Friday forenoon last witness was passing along the barrow-way from the crane to where the hewers are employed, and saw Thos. Lightfoot unscrew the gauze (wire) off a lamp (to show a light on the barrow-way) placed about two pillars off from where the men were working. He did this for the purpose of re-lighting a lamp belonging to a hewer, which had gone out, and had been entrusted to him for the purpose of being taken to the crane to be lighted, Witness asked him if he knew what he was doing? He replied, he did; it could do no harm. When witness returned to the crane he informed the deputy of what he had seen.

Ralph Brown said—I am a deputy at Gosforth Colliery. As soon as I was informed by Bolam, I went directly to the prisoner, and asked how he durst take the top off a lamp on the inside of the main doors? He said "It could do no harm."

C. J. Bigge, Esq. said the case had been fully proved, and was one deserving of a much more severe punishment than the law authorized him to inflict. Mr. Liddell was perfectly right in bringing it before the Court. He would sentence him to three months imprisonment and hard labour in the house of correction at Tynemouth, and expected that no colliery agent would ever again allow him, after such conduct, to work in the pits; it was dreadful to contemplate the possible consequences of such negligence, and it did not in the least lessen his offence, the fact of the mine being at the time free from any dangerous admixture of gas, as the prisoner could be no judge of its state.

CARN BREA.

[The importance and magnitude of the mines in the immediate contiguity of Carn Brea will alone render of interest a continuation of the paper inserted in our last number, although not "treating on its mineral riches."]

(Continued from last week.)

We now come to the Druidical era, in which we have something more tangible to guide our course. History informs us that no idolatrous worship ever attained such an ascendant over mankind as that of the ancient Gauls and Britons. That idolatrous worship was the Druidical superstition. It is a well-known fact that the Druids practised certain of their rites in dark groves and other secret recesses, while there were others of those rites and ceremonies for the practice of which they chose the most elevated positions which the country afforded. Hence it will readily be believed that the dark grove in which they who inhabited its locality practised their secret rites, was neither more nor less than that which spread out its ample foliage from the foot of Carn Brea to the northern coast. It was there that they cherished the sacred misletoe, and singled out the holy oak, which they consecrated as objects worthy the adoration of their deluded followers. When in the exercise of his sacred office the Arch-Druid had to decide a controversy betwixt the neighbouring tribes; he erected his tribunal on Carn Brea. There the tribes repaired to state their respective cases, and hear the decision of him whose will and word were law. If he had to pronounce sentence of excommunication on any person or tribe which refused to submit to his decree, or for any other delinquency, it was from the summit of Carn Brea, that the dread sentence was thundered forth; a sentence comprising not the present but the future, comprehending not time only but eternity. It was on Carn Brea's summit that the temple was reared for the worship of their supreme deity; a rude pile of unhewn granite encircling a consecrated spot, its only canopy the ample sky, or perhaps a partial and temporary awning of oak boughs entwined by Druid hands with misletoe. In the midst of this magic circle, which none but the Druids dared enter, stood the granite altar: a single block, containing ample and fitting troughs for its several victims, from the reverenced white bull of a year old, to the lamb or kid of a week or of a day. It was to this consecrated spot that the willing tribes repaired on solemn festivals. The warrior and hunter, fired with an enthusiastic ardour, scaled the summit of Carn Brea, with youthful and manly vigour. The old, though tottering under the cumbrous weight of accumulated years, wended their way along its rugged surface, panting to reach the summit of the craggy steep. Even feeble women scorned to be left behind. Not one of them appeared empty, but each brought an offering. The victims brought as offerings were received by the Druids, and sacrificed on the granite altar, as a propitiation for the sins of those who brought them. Vain delusion! Would that we could stop here! but we are constrained to confess that their superstition prompted them on extraordinary occasions to offer their fellow-men for the purpose of appeasing their angry deity. From the temple they would repair to the Logan rock in solemn procession.

This was one of their supreme deities, and, like the altar, was enclosed by a rude wall of granite blocks, raised for the purpose of keeping the people from the too near approach of the sacred oracle, to whom the Druids alone had access, for the purpose of ascertaining its will, and revealing it to its votaries; and the revelation of the oracle, was generally favourable or otherwise, in accordance with the value of the Druids thrift. The visible motion of this ponderous rock, occasioned by the feeble arm of the Druid, was to them irresistible evidence that, for good or for evil, the general tenor of the predictions were thus accomplished. And the prediction being delivered in ambiguous phrase, and the priest being the interpreter, any discrepancy was easily reconciled. If we again take our stand on Carn Brea, and look for the things respectively noticed under our last head, we shall find that the responses there given, are still generally applicable. If we look for a well-known town in the vicinity, we shall find it consisting of a few scattered turf-built huts, and denominated "*Druidh's*," or the Druid's town. The same remark is applicable to other villages and hamlets in the distance. If we look for the crowds called forth by the Sabbath bells for Christian worship, we shall behold, as we have already seen, a war-like and high minded people brought into subjection to a few crafty and designing men, propagating a degrading superstition, which they themselves could not but know to be an infamous delusion. If we look for the numerous gallant barks now daily entering the Cornish harbours, and laying the riches of the world at the feet of Britannia; we shall behold instead of a hostile fleet, their decks bristling with legions of ruthless warriors, burning to rob, murder, and enslave her hitherto independent sons. Thus much for the estimation in which Carn Brea was held by the Druids. We come now to the Roman era. It does not appear that either the riches or the renown of Britain particularly attracted the attention of the Roman conquerors; but that the want of military occupation in the Old World, and the glory of carrying the renown of their arms into a new, were the motives which prompted them to the invasion of Britain. Among the Britons there were none which evinced a more deadly hatred to the Romans, than the Druids. The British princes, at the head of numerous armies were repeatedly scattered like chaff before the superior tact and discipline of the Roman veterans; but the Druids remained unsubdued, and were ever ready to take advantage of favourable opportunities for instigating fresh insurrections; and to teach the invaders that they had to fight their battles over again. Upwards of a century had elapsed in this manner, when mad with rage against these desperate and wily foes, the Emperor Nero invested Suetonius Paulinus, with the command of a powerful army for their extermination. Bitter experience had taught the Romans where their enemies had taken up their chief positions; and on their arrival they prepared to beard the *lions* in their dens; fully determined to reduce these strong holds of superstition, the rendezvous of the fragments of the British armies; and among these retreats Carn Brea was not forgotten. The Druids were awake to the impending danger, and prepared for the tug of war. They marshalled their forces, and led them to the coast to oppose the landing of the Roman legions. Regardless of their own persons, they took their stations in the ranks; even the British women, under their influence, mingled with the soldiers on the shore, and by their determined attitudes, their incessant and terrific howlings, and horrible execrations, struck a terror into the astonished Romans, infinitely more appalling than a far superior and better disciplined army would have been able to inspire. A marshalled host, bristling in burnished steel would have been an object worthy the ambition of the Roman cohorts; but what glory could possibly be acquired by the indiscriminate slaughter of priests and females, who, with flaming torches and maledictions only dared them to mortal combat. This, however, was but a minor consideration; the invocations and superstitions of the Druids, and the flaming piles lit up by them in the distance for their captive enemies, harrowed up the superstitious fears of the Roman soldiers; hence their hesitation. Their leader was still unappalled; he despised the menaces of the Druidical superstition; and, haranguing his troops on the inevitable consequences of a dastardly superstitious cowardice, on the real impotence of the opposing army, and on the ten thousand times more imminent dangers which in former campaigns they had daily been wont to vanquish, he dispelled their fears, and placing himself at their head, he impelled them to the combat.

(To be continued.)

TRADITIONARY FRAGMENTS OF MINING HISTORY,

BY A CORNISHMAN.

The Pair, or Sober John and Capt. Joe.

CHAP. VII.

Tradition has traced the history of Captain Joe further than we have yet carried it, and we may yet find time and space for a chapter or two more of his eventful history. Meanwhile we beg to introduce to our readers another important personage, who, while home, figured in our mining annals as a bal vender, &c. and since Capt. Joe is become such a favourite with the numerous readers of the *Mining Journal*, we deem it a fortunate circumstance, that he stands incidentally connected with the hero of our present tale, to whom he will, probably, do something more than hold the candle. The gentleman whom we are now about to introduce, was one of the fraternity who are commonly said to live by their wits, notwithstanding his wits appeared to be unequal to the management either of his own business or that of others. He had held situations as hind, bailiff, land-surveyor, clerk, steward, &c. at different periods; he was, in fact, what is vulgarly termed a man of all work, or what has been classically said of a brother wit of a higher grade, "every thing by turns, and nothing long." He had farmed and traded, and mined, on his own account. But his agricultural pursuits had produced more tares than wheat—his commercial affairs were mints their returns—and, in mining, like the Irishman, he invariably sunk his cross tin-pits so deep, that he could never find stuff enough to fill them up again. Unlike Capt. Joe, he was cool and collected, and precise in his general deportment. He could take a glass of wine, punch, or toddy, he could even stand a good dinner, but then his manner was altogether so different from that of Capt. Joe, that he acquired the appellation of "Sober John." But extremes meet, and sober John and Capt. Joe were friends. Sober John had witnessed the success with which Capt. Joe's expedition to London had been crowned, and had long entertained a wish to try a hand at selling bals in the metropolis himself. He had a knack at drawing—was tolerably well versed in penning descriptions, and had what has not inaptly been termed the "gift of the gab," and was, "take him all in all," just such a person as you might expect to meet in them days selling bals. Capt. Joe's ways and means had now been cut off so long, that the proverb of the empty sack was peculiarly applicable to his sampling bag, consequently he had again to exercise his wits, if happily he might ascertain, where subsist and pay-day were to be had again. Experience had taught him that these *desiderata*ms were by no means likely to be forthcoming in his own locality, and that if obtained at all, they must be sought for where the old woman sold her hen, that is to say, where he was not known. He once more consulted his friend the fly-catcher, who still adhered to his former opinion, and readily declared that there was no place like London. It is almost needless to observe that Sober John was of the same opinion, and readily seconded the motion of the fly-catcher. And Captain Joe recollecting the "Honor's Account," the St. Aubyn days, and above all the turtle feast, acquiesced nothing loth. Setts were procured—the sketches and descriptions of which were executed with great care and skill by Sober John, and whatever they might have been in reality, as far as their appearance on paper was concerned, they certainly bore a very superior character to those heretofore contained in the travelling kit of Captain Joe. In addition to the sale of bals, Sober John had fondly entertained a notable project of his own. This was neither more nor less than the raising of a ship which had foundered some hundred years before in *Gull'em* bay. Tradition has handed down the melancholy details of this catastrophe, but it will be only necessary to observe here, that she was a Spaniard, and had on board a most extraordinary freight, if not a whole cargo, of doubloons. Despite his powers of description, Sober John was quite at a loss how to clothe his ideas of this magnificent project in language suitable to its dignity. He had to force conviction on other minds, as to the magnitude of the object, and the feasibility of its attainment, or he might as well abandon his design at once in despair. And how was this to be done? Not by a common-place paragraph! So thought Sober John. The powers of language were summoned up, choice terms, and set phrases were employed in producing a vivid description of the riches which were to be realised by this project. This sublime piece of composition on receiving the *coup-de grace*, was submitted for the approval of the fly-catcher and Capt. Joe, both of whom were quite as much enamoured of the project as its author. The description, too, was cordially approved of by the fly-catcher; not so, Capt. Joe, however. With him nothing was of so much importance as a bal—a heavy bal—a rich bal, and big with this idea he quarrelled with the heading of it, and strongly insisted that it should be headed, "*A bal out in the sea.*" This was altogether inconsistent with Sober John's notion of propriety, and had like to have caused a split between the friends, but on the interposition of their mutual friends, a reconciliation took place—the heading of the description remained, as it had been voted appropriate by two out of three; Capt. Joe was not the man to stick at trifles, he confessed that he was in the "promonty," and there the matter ended. The ways and means for the journey, as in the former case, were provided by a joint stock purse, the contributors

to which had formed sanguine expectations of the result, founded on the success of Capt. Joe's former journey, and on the *address* of Sober John. They were ready to depart—the old kettereen was freighted with the pair for the first stage, from which they diverged a little to the left hand, to have a look at one of Capt. Joe's bals, and at Gull'em bay. Having finished their survey, they proceeded to town, and were ultimately set down at Capt. Joe's old quarters, the Bull and Mouth. But their reception was by no means equal to their anticipation. Capt. Joe had figured to himself the cordial manner in which himself and friend would have been received, not by Boniface only, but by every member of his establishment; he had almost exhausted his vocabulary in describing to his comrade the good things which awaited them at the Bull and Mouth, and had "lang syne" been revelling, by anticipation, at Honor's Accounts, St. Aubyn days, and turtle feasts. Boniface, however, appeared to stand aloof, and to look coldly on his quondam friend, and, as if he had read or heard the proverb, which says, that a man may be known by the company he keeps, he was slow to welcome Sober John. In short, if the Bull and Mouth had drifted from the torrid into one of the frigid zones, the difference between the reception of the pair, and the entertainment of Capt. Joe, at his first visit, could scarcely be greater. The fact was, Capt. Joe had scarcely quitted London before his "sayings and doings" had spread like wildfire through the city, and there were few cocknies but could lisp the story of the Bull and Mouth—the buy a bal—the play—and the turtle feast. The low state of his finances on reaching the metropolis—the fortunate circumstances which enabled him to indulge so freely—the unfortunate result of his management—his again holding a situation in the great bal—and his approaching visit to London for the purpose of selling more bals, the proceeds of which must pay his score, if, indeed, it was paid at all, had all anticipated his arrival at the Bull and Mouth. Hence the cautious and suspicious looks, and the somewhat more than respectful distance at which the man of the Bull and Mouth appeared determined to keep from Capt. Joe and Sober John. Capt. Joe, however, was not to be intimidated, he pushed his way into the parlour—introduced his friend—ordered dinner for two, and set about talking mine host into a good temper. Dinner was soon on the table, and as quickly dispatched, after which Capt. Joe insisted that Boniface should join them in taking a glass for old acquaintance sake. Sober John now took part in the conversation, and won over Boniface so much by his address, that before bed-time he was forced to acknowledge that whatever his old friend might be, he, at least, had no reason to speak ill of him, and as for his companion, *he* certainly was a very nice man. The Bull and Mouth customers, however, among whom were several of Capt. Joe's old adventurers, were not so readily reconciled, they designated their late manager the "*great cross-course*," and his friend the "*Contre*;" these appellations, however, did not stick, but soon gave place to one which, like the leprosy of Gehazi, clung to them and their posterity, we mean the bal venders, for ever, namely, "Hog merchants."

(To be continued in a future number.)

TO BE SOLD, by PRIVATE CONTRACT, by Mr. GRYLLS, Redruth, the following Shares in Mines, viz.—

One 94th in East Wheal Crofty.
One 192d in Tresavean.
Two 60ths in Wheal Ellen.
One 128th in East Pool.
Two 128ths in East Wheal Rose.
Two 64ths in Hallenbeagle.
Two 103ds in Carnon Stream.
One 64th in Wheal Trewavas.
Four 60ths in Wheal Clifford.

The Advertiser is prepared to receive an offer for one 114th in Charlestown United Mines.—All letters must be post paid.

December 16, 1835.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received Mr. Edmond's letter on the subject of the Portharras advertisement, which was inserted a second time in error. The indisposition of parties to take shares may have reference to some other cause than our unintentional mistake. The manuscript which we declined to insert for reasons assigned in our last, we will endeavour to return, but Mr. E. must be aware that we cannot be expected to preserve all rejected articles.

Mining Shares in Liverpool.—We have been favoured with several letters from Liverpool, on the subject of the Kellewerris and West Tresavean Mining Companies, which, according to a printed circular, signed Henry Lucas, have advanced in 6 weeks 450 per cent., and that on 24,000 shares. We have not had time to devote attention to the circulars, but will endeavour to do justice to them next week. We would recommend a little pruning however both of the Reports and the Prices. On good authority the Shares *quoted* at £4 10s. premium in Liverpool, were esterday offered in London at £2. premium. How many Shares are out?

W. P.—Like many others who feel sore at our occasional remarks, and who vents his spleen by putting us to the expense of postage for his communication is informed, that he is far too insignificant to cause him any apprehension of being noticed in the Mining Journal, although we doubt not his pride will be gratified by seeing his *initials*.

Sets of the Mining Journal.—We regret our inability to supply complete sets, to effect which however, we shall gladly pay one shilling each for Number 2, which is out of print.

Irish Mines.—We have received a letter from an Irish "Landlord," to which we should have given ready insertion, had he communicated to us his name in confidence. The sentiments he expresses do him much *credit*, but we cannot so readily give *credit* to all Irish Landlords for like feelings.

Mines of Ireland.—We shall be happy to hear from our Dublin Correspondent on the subject treated on in his letter of the 14th inst.

West Wheal Brothers.—We have inserted the letters of *Candidus* and Mr. James Carpenter. With reference to the former, we have some reason to suppose he mistakes the writer who signs "Scrutator," but next week will, we doubt not, settle the point. In future we must decline inserting lengthy communications like the present, for however important the question may be between the parties, we do not think the *public* are so much interested as to justify us in excluding other matter to make room for them. However, as we admitted the charge, we are bound to insert the defence. We are, however, sorry to observe the terms in which the letters are couched, and would advise our Correspondents to quiet down a little.

THE MINING JOURNAL

AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

LONDON, December 19, 1835.

In our last number we made a few observations on Shares and Companies, little thinking at the time that we should have occasion at so early a period to draw further attention to the subject, and which we should have now passed unnoticed, did we not feel that a principle is involved in the question, as to whether Public Companies are to be considered as private adventures, and whether Directors are also to become Dictators. With Companies formed (as many have been) within the past eighteen months nothing but candour and openness in all their proceedings can ensure confidence and support from the public.

The instance before us, is that of one of the Cornish Mining Companies, whose correspondence has regularly appeared in the *Mining Journal*, to which no objection was raised, as its insertion was, undoubtedly well calculated to bring the Company into notice,—but we find a very different opinion entertained by the directors, when a special general meeting of the proprietors is convened, and when, as we were led to understand, the subject of the pecuniary affairs of the company was likely to be agitated. In another part of our present number the title of the company will be readily ascertained, and were not the parties having its management also directors in other companies, (the emoluments received by the directors and officers in which elicited some remarks in an earlier number of the *Mining Journal*,) we might have allowed them to sink into insignificance; but, as there is every reason to believe from analogy, that the same system may be observed on another occasion, we feel it our duty to put the proprietors on their guard, and trust that we shall not have occasion, with respect to *others*, to record a similar occurrence.

It is only due to the companies generally to state, that we have met with every facility in obtaining information for our our columns, and encouragement in promoting the success of the *Mining Journal*, by the support they have afforded, which we trust we shall continue to receive, pursuing, as we have ever done, a straightforward course, alike indifferent to the prejudices of little minds, or to the influence our labours may have on private interests.

The suspension of the publication of the *Railway Gazette*, as announced in its last number, will enable us to comply with the wishes of many of our subscribers, in devoting a portion of our columns to railway intelligence whenever any matter may present itself of sufficient interest to call for insertion—having since the first appearance of the *Railway Gazette* abstained from entering on the subject to which the columns of our contemporary was more particularly devoted. The importance of railways, and the many interests connected with them, are such as we consider require some record of their operation, and we should have hailed with pleasure the success of the *Railway Gazette*; at the same time, we must admit that we ever doubted the practicability of rendering that publication one of sufficient general interest, if confined to the subject, which its title would imply, as forming its principal feature.

The Railway *Magazine* has now no rival to contend with, and we trust that the Editor will render that periodical one of sufficient interest to ensure support, by embodying in its pages original matter, and not the ephemeral gleanings obtained from the London and Provincial Press.

Whenever our Contemporary (the Railway *Gazette*) may return to his labours, "renovated by *seasonable* relaxation," from which we infer he in some degree refers to the approaching festive season, and wishing as he does "health to the aged and pleasure to the young," we shall gladly make room for the free use of his exertions in the Railway Cause—in the meantime, filling up the void which his retirement has created, and promising our readers that we shall not neglect their interests at any future period, wherewith Mines or Railways may be associated.

THE FUNDS.

CITY.—FRIDAY EVENING.

The variations in the prices of consols during the week have been scarcely perceptible, and they they close this evening at precisely the same quotations as on the 12th inst. viz.; 91¼ ⅜ for the January account. Exchequer Bills and East India Bonds have also varied in a trifling degree; the former are 15s. 17s. and the latter 3s. 5s. premium.

All the markets as well in Foreign Bonds as in English Stocks, have been distinguished for firmness, many investments being made almost daily in all these securities by parties indemnified out of the proceeds of the West India Loan.

The issue of monies to West India claimants producing scarcely any effect on the quantity of floating money, or upon the rate of interest on the money market. That which would constitute an excess of money in circulation is returned to the Bank of England forthwith, in discharge of loans advanced by that establishment upon the deposit of Bills of Exchange and other securities.

The prices of Spanish Bonds have improved considerably; this is attributed to several causes, viz.; the increased firmness and confidence in the English money market generally; the nearly unanimous vote of the Chamber of Procurndores upon the address to the Queen in answer to the speech; the continued tranquillity of Spain beyond the Ebro; the confidence manifested in the Government, and the vigorous means adopting in order to reinforce the Queen's army in the neighbourhood of Vittoria.

The active Bonds declined on Monday without any political cause, but solely in anticipation of the Foreign account day, to 44½; they rose on the account day to 45¼; on Wednesday to 46¼; on Thursday to 47; and having been done to-day as high as 47⅛; these close this evening at 47⅛ ⅜.

Portuguese 5 per cents. which declined on Saturday to 83¼, have rallied since, and leave off this evening about 84.

Several exchanges have taken place during the week from Portuguese into Spanish Bonds. There being less steadiness of late in the Portuguese Government, and more in that of Spain, this change of public opinion was to be expected; added to which, the comparative prices of the Bonds themselves seem to hold out great encouragement to the Exchange, the politics of the two countries being also nearly identical.

The fears entertained by many persons of a disturbance of peace in Europe and America, arising out of the present relations between France, Russia, and the United States, are abating. As to the former, namely, France and Russia, it is not very clear in what manner the parties could carry on war with each other with any effect, the German powers being by no means disposed to allow either party, either as friend or enemy, to occupy or pass through Germany for the purpose. With regard to the United States, a belief seems to be entertained that they are anxious to avail themselves of the mediation of the British Government in order to avoid a rupture with France.

As to Poland, and especially the larger portion of it, which is at present in the cruel grasp of Russia, the transactions of which power, in contempt of international treaties, are the subject of so much discussion and discontent in the west of Europe; it seems clear that Russia cannot succeed in destroying the feeling of nationality in that part of Poland which fell to her share; that the feeling of antipathy between Pole and Russian is aggravated by the capture of Warsaw, and the atrocities of the Russian government, and that although beaten down, Russian Poland is far from being converted. As Ireland, owing to imperfect or vicious government, occupies and wastes a portion of the energies of England, so will Russian Poland give employment to the Russian armies, will, probably, weaken the government of Russia, and force it to postpone schemes of external aggrandisement, which, after all, cannot be carried into effect except through the disunion of the western powers.

With regard to the Poland of 1790, it seems to escape the recollection of the public that it has long ceased to exist as a whole, both in fact as well as in name; that it was extinguished as a nation and as a power—not so much by the arms of the conspirtors as by its own vicious absurd and aristocratic government; and that the portions seized respectively by Prussia and Austria have been much better governed, and much more in the interests of the mass of the people by the two powers than by their own native government previously to the partition. As to the illusive hope of reuniting the Poland of 1790 as a whole, it seems also to be forgotten that during the determined, justifiable, and, indeed, sacred rebellion of the Duchy of Warsaw against Russia, in 1831, there was no marked disposition among the Prussian and Austrian Poles to join with those of Warsaw in the attempt to reconstitute themselves as a nation. The great lesson to be derived from the present state and feelings of the extensive but now parcelled country, which once was Poland, and which ought to cause deep reflection here, is, that the mass of mankind are not disinclined to exchange a nominal union, as a nation, for a really improved administration of affairs under the government of strangers.

Much less solicitude being felt by the various classes here engaged in commerce, trade, or manufactures, as to any of the enterprises in which they are embarked, whether extraordinary or of the ordinary character, the public mind seems to revert with great complacency to the present state of trade in all its branches, which appears to be in a highly satisfactory position, not in England only, but also on the Continent, and in the United States. Throughout these countries, owing, no doubt, in a great degree, to a succession of favourable harvests, and in a still greater to the duration of the general peace, by which, and by the consequent increase of industry more produce is annually grown and gathered in; the consumption of all articles, whether of mere growth or of manufacture, appears to have been for some time past increasing in a ratio which is distinctly felt even by those who reason and enquire the least; while provisions are generally abundant, and reasonable in price; the sources of employment for labour appear to be steadily augmenting, and to be accompanied by a rate of wages which is also either increased positively or relatively, when compared with the prices of articles upon which wages are expended.

The truly gratifying result appears to be, a degree of contentment and of hope and confidence in the future amongst capitalists and labourers, seldom remembered to have been at any former period so general as at present.

There is, perhaps, no collateral evidence of this state of things so convincing as the simultaneous projection and prosecution of public works of the most important character, consisting of canals, and railroads on the continent, and of the latter almost exclusively in England and the United States. In observing the advances which are making on every side in the means of intercommunication, both for travellers and commodities, and the advanced civilization to which they will lead, it is no less satisfactory to observe that all the public works of importance either now in course of projection or of execution in any of these countries appear to be founded, not so much upon speculation as upon a visible demand for increased means of transport; this is not less encouraging to trade itself, which will supply the custom, than it is to the capitalists engaged in the public works, whether those capitalists be governments or joint stock associations.

No variations of any importance; and but few transactions have taken place during the week in the shares of railway companies. Some slight improvement is perceptible to-day in some of them which have been lately at a discount.

The closing prices of Railway Shares this evening are as follows, viz.:

London and Birmingham	£46½	47½ premium.
Brighton (Stephenson's)	2	3 ditto nominal
Ditto (Gibb's)	¼ dis. to ¼	premium.
Blackwall	1	¼ premium.
Croydon		⅜ dis.
Gravesend		¼ dis.
Greenwich	6½	7 premium.
Grand Western	7	½ premium.
North Midland	1¼	¼ premium.
Southampton		3 dis.

The prices of the principal Funds and Securities close as follow, viz.—

BRITISH FUNDS.		Dutch 2½ per Ct.	54⅞ 55⅛
Consols, Jan. Account,	91¼ ⅜	Dutch 5 do.	100¾ 101
3 per Cent. Red.,	90¼ ⅜	Portuguese 5 pr. Ct.	83¾ 84¼
3½ per Cent. Red.,	98⅞ 99	Do. 3 do.	55¼
Exch. Bills, 15s. 17s. pm.		Spanish, active, 5 do.	47⅛ ¼
East India Bonds, 3s. 5s. pm.		Do. passive,	15½ ¾
FOREIGN BONDS.		Do. deferred	24¼ ⅜
Belgian 5 pr Ct.	99¾ 100¼	Chili, 6 pr. Ct.	43 45
Brazil 5 do.	83¼ 84	Colombia, 6 pr. Ct.	31¼ 32¼
Danish 3 do.	76½	Peru, 6 pr. Ct.	24¼ 25½
Russian 5 do.	108¾ ¼	Mexico, 6 pr. Ct.	37½

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

REDRUTH, *Dec.* 17.—The standard this day is £115 19 0; average produce 8; average price £6 10 6; quantity of ore sold, 1633, 21 cwt.; quantity of fine copper, 130 tons, 14 cwt.; amount of sale, £10,652 18 0.

CITY, 12 o'CLOCK.—Consols for account, 91¼, ⅜; 3 per Cent. 90¼ ⅜; Omnium, 3¼ ¼ pm.; Exchequer Bills, 14s. 16s.; East India Bonds, 3 5; Belgian 5 per Cents., 99¾ 100¼; Portuguese 5 per Cents., 84¼; Spanish 5 per Cents., 48¼; Deferred, 24⅛; London and Birmingham Railway, 46 7 pm.; Greenwich, 6 7 pm.; Great Western, 7 8 pm.; North Midland, 1½ 2 pm.; Danube and Mayne Canal, ½ dis. par.

MEMORIAL TO THE LATE LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE.

Pursuant to a public notice in a former Number, a general meeting of the supporters of the Dunstanville memorial was held at Pearce's Hotel, Truro, on Wednesday se'nnight, which altho' not numerously, was most respectably attended. Amongst the company assembled, we observed Sir Charles Lemon, Bart. M.P., J. H. Tremayne, E. Collins, H. Willyams, J. S. Enys, W. Tweedy, M. Williams, C. Carlyon, W. Williams, H. P. Andrew, R. Taunton, Joseph Reynolds, S. Davey, B. Sampson, and W. M. Tweedy, Esquires; Messrs. J. Paul Rosewarne, S. Moyle, J. Baynard, T. Treloar, and J. Ellis, and the Revs. George Treweeke, T. Pascoe, and G. Cornish.

Lord Boscawen Rose, as Chairman of the Committee appointed at the general meeting in October last, was called to the chair. His Lordship, after some preliminary observations, read the report, which press of matter compels us to defer until next week, and from which it appeared that it was deemed expedient by the Committee, in order to meet the wish of a majority of the Subscribers, to appropriate £1,500 to the erection of a monumen on Carn Brea out of the sum subscribed, and which amounted to £1,755 19s. 8d. for the memorial, and £629 5s. 4d. for ths charitable fund.

SILVER AND LEAD.

SILVER frequently occurs native in silver mines, both massive and in octohedral or cubic crystals. It is also found in combination with gold, telliurum, antimony, copper, arsenic, and sulphur. In the state of sulphuret it so frequently accompanies galena, that the lead of commerce is rarely quite free from traces of silver. Silver is extracted from its ores by two processes which are essentially distinct; one of them being contrived to separate it from lead—the other, the process by amalgamation, being especially adapted to those ores which are free from lead. The principle of its separation from lead is founded on the different oxidability of lead and silver, and on the ready fusibility of litharge. The lead obtained from those kinds of galena, which are rich in sulphuret of silver is kept at a red heat in a flat furnace, with a draught of air constantly playing on its surface; the lead is thus rapidly oxidized, and as the oxide at the moment of its formation, is fused and runs off through an aperture in the side of the furnaces, the production of litharge goes on uninterruptedly until all the lead is removed. The button of silver is again fused in a smaller furnace, resting on a porous earthen dish, made with lixiviated wood ashes, called a *test*; the porosity of which is so great, that it absorbs any remaining portions of litharge which may be formed on the silver.

The ores commonly employed in the process of amalgamation, which has been long used at Freyberg in Saxony, and is extensively practised on the silver and gold mines of South America, are native silver and its sulphuret. At Freyberg, the ore in fine powder is mixed with sea salt, and carefully roasted in a reverberatory furnace. The production of sulphuric acid leads to the formation of sulphate of soda, while the chlorine of the sea salt combines with silver. The roasted mass is ground to a fine powder, and together with mercury, water, and fragments of iron, is put into barrels, which are made to revolve by machinery. In this operation, intended to ensure perfect contact between the materials, chloride of silver is decomposed by the iron; the silver unites with the mercury, and the chloride of iron is dissolved by the water. The mercury is then squeezed through leathern bags, the pores of which permit the pure mercury to pass, but retain the amalgam of silver. The combined mercury is then distilled off in close vessels, and the metals obtained in a separate state.

The only pure acids that act on silver are the sulphuric and nitric acids; the former requires the aid of heat, the latter is its proper solvent.

LEAD.—This metal as a native production is very rare, but in combination with sulphur, it occurs in great quantity. All the lead of commerce is extracted from the native sulphuret, the *galena* of mineralogists. This ore in the state of a coarse powder, is heated in a reverberatory furnace, when part of it is oxidized, yielding sulphate of protoxide of lead, sulphuric acid, which is evolved, and free oxide of lead. These oxidized portions then react on sulphuret of lead; by the reaction of two equivalents of oxide of lead, and one of the sulphuret, three equivalents of metallic lead, and one of sulphurous acid result; while one equivalent of the sulphuret and one of sulphate, mutually decompose each other, giving rise to two equivalents of sulphurous acid, and two of metallic lead. The slag which collects on the surface of the fused lead contains a large quantity of the sulphate of protoxide of lead, and is decomposed by the addition of quick lime, the oxide so separated reacting as before on sulphuret of lead. The lead of commerce commonly contains silver, iron, and copper.

The only proper solvent for lead is nitric acid.

Turner's Chemisty.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

WICKLOW COPPER MINING COMPANY.

We have made the following abstract, from the report of this Company, bearing date, Dublin, Dec. 3, 1835.

In this half year, about 2,850 tons of ore have been raised, of this quantity 2,775 tons have been sold, the residue consists of 29 tons, advertised for sale, and about 50 tons not yet arrived at Swansea. A considerable improvement has taken place in the produce of the ores raised in this half year, attributable very much to attention in dressing. The increased facilities for working in the mine have tended to lower the cost, and the recent advance in the standard has combined with these circumstances, to raise the profit of this half year's working considerably above that of any former half year. This profit appears by the annexed account, to be £3,997 .10*s.* 2½*d.* subject to such conditions as may be occasioned by a difference in the produce of the small quantity of ore remaining unsold. Since the last report, the new steam whim and crushing machine have arrived at the mine, and are in course of erection, the cost of which is entered in the accounts, as also the cost of sinking the new eastern shaft—this shaft is daily expected to reach the 33 fathom level, when it will immediately become extensively available in the general operations of the mine.

Pending the clearing out of the drawing shaft, the utmost pains are taken to place every part of the mine in the best possible state of security. The directors feel every assurance that the mine will rapidly increase in productiveness and profit, when the new shaft and steam whim are complete for work. In a few weeks they expect that their objects will be fully accomplished. They recommend to the share-holders to declare a dividend of 6 per. cent. on the capital stock of the company for the past half year.

NORTH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

A Special General Meeting of this Company was held on Thursday last, but as we were very civilly ejected, it being considered a *private* meeting by *public* advertisement, we are unable to furnish a report of the proceedings. Had we been more courteous, but less honest, in reporting the meeting of the Albion Copper Mining Company, (some of the Directors of which are the same,) should we have been dealt with thus?

COOMBMARTIN MINES.

The First General Meeting of the Coombmartin and North Devon Mining Company was held at the Golden Lion, Barnstaple, on the 10th instant, (Colonel Drake in the Chair), which was numerously and most respectably attended. A candid statement of the probable expenses as well as the prospects of the mines was produced, directors were chosen and agents appointed; orders were given for the erection of a powerful steam engine, and every thing put into a train for commencing active operations and effectually working the mines: it was stated at the meeting that there were applications for more than two thousand seven hundred shares, above the original number of twelve hundred, which the directors were unavoidably compelled to refuse.

THE MINING INTEREST.

The gentlemen appointed to prepare a report on the several Acts of Convocation affecting the stannaries of Cornwall, have had two meetings at Pearce's hotel, Truro, in which, pursuing the enquiries on the points referred to them, by the "Mining Committee," they have taken into consideration the clauses of the Acts of Convocation of the 22nd James I, the 11th and 12th Charles II, part of the 2nd of James II, and the 26th of George II. Several of the clauses are recommended to be retained, some to be expunged, and others modified, so as to meet existing circumstances. Their report was expected to be laid before the Committee on the 12th inst.

MINING CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLISH MINES.

EAST CORNWALL MINES, *Dec.* 14, 1835.—*Wheal Virgin.*—The lode is not so large as when it was last reported on, but is more promising, composed of carbonate of iron, mundic, spar, spots of lead and silver. We are drawing the water out of Snell's shaft, and shall re-commence sinking it as soon as possible. *Wheal Mexico.*—We shall set a new shaft to be sunk on the present end to-morrow. The lode in the back is rich in sight, but we have been compelled to discontinue working on it for want of air. *Wheal Emily.*—The lode in the end is 3 feet big going west, and has much improved of late. The leader is about 5 inches big, producing gozzan and silver. *Wheal Georgiana.*—No alteration in this lode since our last report. *Wheal David.*—The lode in the adit end west is still large and promising, with indications of improvement. We have dialled for a new perpendicular shaft to be put down on the adit, 60 fathoms west of Gilbard's shaft, which will be 20 fathoms west of the present end. We are getting on well in putting the engine together. The shears are ready for heaving up, and we expect to raise them this week. The span beam of the capstan is up, and the barrel will be fixed in its place to-morrow.

JOHN BUDGE.

SOUTH WHEAL LEISURE MINE.—*Dec.* 12*th*, 1835.—Our engine-shaft is sunk below adit 6 fathoms and 2 feet; the ground continues favourable, and the water very moderate. We are also going on rapidly with our surface erections, buildings, &c. R. ROWE.

POLBREEN MINE.—*Dec.* 12*th*, 1835.—I beg leave to inform you that we have succeeded in effecting a communication from Stainsby's engine shaft to the shallow adit levels, and also have let down the water in Thomas's shaft, by boring to the cross cut driven from the bottoms, between the shoal adit levels. All other operations are going on just as reported in my last; we are still dessing the lode, both in the deep adit and bottoms. R. ROWE, Jun.

REDMOOR CONSOLS MINES.—*Dec.* 14*th*, 1835.—At Johnson's shaft we have commenced driving the 30 fathom level east, to cut the lead lode. We have not broken any of Johnson's lode this week in driving the 10 fathoms level west from the lead lode, the engine is sinking below the 10 fathoms level in favourable killas. WM. PETHERICK.

TAMAR SILVER LEAD MINES.—*Dec.* 14*th*, 1835.—We still proceed satisfactorily in our preparations for working the steam pumping engine, which we shall complete very shortly if we receive our farther supplies of castings from the foundries as soon as required. We shall forthwith recommence driving the adit level north on the lode. T. PETHERICK.

EAST WHEAL STRAWBERRY MINE.—*Dec.* 14*th*, 1835.—There is nothing new to notice in sinking Grout's engine and whim shaft, and tried the 7th inst., but the ground in the cross cut driving south at the 15 fathom level to cut Trewithen south lode is being extended in killas of a promising description and softer than before. WM. PETHERICK.

BRITISH TIN MINING COMPANY, *Dec.* 14, 1835.—Since we wrote you last we have driven into the lode 6 feet, which is hard, but tinney in several parts, producing a great quantity of water. At present we intend to continue driving to cut the north lodes; one of these is within 5 fathoms; some of the men are employed in dividing the shaft, in order that we may bring the kibble to the bottom to dispense with the 4 winze men. The 6 tributers on Dyer's lode on the back of the adit are raising tin just as last report stated; we have tributers in addition on Fagan's lode, on the back of the adit, at 12*s.* 6*d.* in the pound. These men will pay cost and leave a small profit to the adventurers. We have this day let Richard Best and pair, 4 men, a bargain, to drive west on Dyer's lode, 2 fathoms, at 15*s.* per fathom; after which we shall have about 15 fathoms to 20 fathoms to hole into the western adit; in doing this we hope to open some good tin ground. Our operations in future will be particularly confined and carried on, as to tutwork, in our bottom levels, as we hope to come under all the former workings, and think with facility and pleasure what the old men did with the greatest difficulty and extra expense.

R. R. GRACH, *J.* BRAY, Jun.

ROCHE ROCK MINING COMPANY, *Dec.* 14, 1835.—The 20, 40 and 60 fathom levels continue to be driven east on the north lode: in the 20 fathom level there is some tin: in the 40 fathom level the lode is saving work, or fit for the stamping mills; and the lode at the 60 fathom level has been cut east of the cross course, and produces very rich tin; this level is now in killas. There is a good back of tin between this level and the level over. The 60 fathom level west on the south lode continues to improve. This level has been extended west of the engine shaft 10 fathoms, but it is impossible to work the back till it has been drained, there being a quantity of soft clay running parallel with the lode, but when once drained, it is the most favourable ground for working. The rise in the back of this level, east of the engine shaft, continues to produce good work for tin. We sell this week 6 tons of tin, and the prospects of the mine warrant our expectation of having an increased quantity very shortly. Trezize's adit has been driven 19 fathoms in the last month. It is expected to intersect the lodes in about 19 fathoms north of the present end; ground still favourable.

ST. HILARY MINING COMPANY, *Dec.* 12, 1835.—The engine at Wheal Leeds continues to work in a satisfactory manner. I have directed that the duty it performs should be regularly stated in the usual printed monthly reports of engine duty in this county. We continue to make excellent progress in sinking the engine shaft. We are now down some thing more than 18 fathoms under the adit, and by Monday week I expect we shall commence to drive at the 20 fathom level. The pitwork is in very complete order, and properly attended to. C. N. BEATER.

PERRAN CONSOLS MINES, *Dec.* 14, 1835.—Our engine shaft is down to the adit level, and expect to hole the adit with the shaft to-morrow, after which we shall resume driving the adit level east on Mudge's lode, which we were obliged to suspend for want of air during the interval of communicating the adit with the shaft. We have raised some good stones of lead ores this week from Anthony's lode; west at the adit level the lode in this end is five feet wide. We have put 4 men to drive a cross cut from the east end on Mudge's lode northward, to cut Anthony's lode, which is farther eastward than it has ever yet been seen, from whence we intend to drive eastward on this lode also. We have risen and communicated from the adit level on Bice's lode (at West Wheal Hope) to some old workings made on the lode there, which gives us a good current of air, and no doubt will enable us to extend this level to a considerable distance, before we shall be necessitated to sink a new shaft. The lode there is 2 feet wide, impregnated with ores. The masons are getting on well with the engine-house, &c. J. GRIPE.

NEW SOUTH HOOE MINING COMPANY.—*Tiernel, Dec.* 12, 1835.—The lode in the shallow adit is 3 ft. big, kindly but poor. In the 10 fathom level the lode is 2 ft. big, spotted with lead, and in the deep adit South Hooe lode is much disordered, having cut an east and west lode underlying south. J. WILLIAMS.

TRELEIGH MINING COMPANY, *Dec.* 12, 1835.—I beg to inform you we are prosecuting every bargain named in my last report, with unexpected success. The men have cleared up the engine shaft, and just begun to sink; the water is not quick, but the ground rather hard. In the rise from the deep adit level the lode is 18 inches wide, with a good branch of ore; the men have rose about 6 feet, and we have sunk the winze about 4 feet in the same sort of lode. In the shallow adit on the little lode the men have driven about 5 feet, and are now taking down the lode, which is about 18 inches wide, fine gozzan and spar, with good ore. The men have just begun to drive the deep adit on the south lode; it is 2 feet wide, composed of mundic, spar, and good yellow ore. Driving in Wheal Shaugen west, the lode is improved in quality, and continues its full size, with less underlay, the men have driven in this level about 6 feet, and the new pair in the cross-cut about 2 fathoms; here the ground is hard, but we expect to cut the lode next week. In Wheal Christoe we have driven about 8 feet, the lode is 2½ feet wide, and will produce good stones of ore in a fine mundic and spar. W. SINCOCK.

REDRUTH UNITED MINING ASSOCIATION, 14*th Dec.* 1835.—There is no alteration in the engine shaft since our last. In the 32 fathom level east of the engine shaft, the part of the lode we are opening is much the same as last reported. In the 32 fathom level west, we are driving on the south part of the lode, opening it about 4 feet wide, at present not rich. The lode in the 22 fathom level, east of the engine shaft, is about 3 feet wide, producing tin-ores. The lode in the rise against Cock's shaft is about 4 feet wide, composed of spar, mundic, and copper ore. The lode on the rise against Goodinge's shaft is about 4 feet wide, producing tin ores. The lode in the adit level, east of Goodinge's shaft is about 1 foot wide, not rich. There is no alteration in Cock's shaft since my last. Goodinge's shaft has taken the lode, At Buckett's, the branch we are driving on still produces a small quantity of copper ore. The bottom of the cylinder is brought on the mines, and the engineers are busily engaged in putting the engine together. R. GOLDSWORTHY.

NORTH CORNWALL MINING COMPANY, *Wheal Thomas, Dec.* 12, 1835.—The 8 fathom level east, remains just the same as last report, good stones of lead have been produced from the lode, the ground is rather harder than it is in general. The 8 fathom level west, the lode is rather larger, with a small quantity of lead in it, and the ground softer. I have commenced driving the cross cut at 17 fathom level, having set 2 fathom at 120 per fathom,—cannot ascertain how far we have to drive to cut the lode, on account of the lode making different underlies. *Wheal Hope* adit end there is no lead worth saving at present, the strata of ground looks favourable for lead. The 12 fathom level; the lode is large, with a small quantity of lead, and large quantity of mundic, and some copper. They have not broken scarcely any of the lode in 20 fathom level. The plunger lift is fixed, and we are this day removing the lift that was down before, part will be taken to the surface, and the rest sent below to draw out the water to a deeper level. JOHN BORLASE.

ENGLISH MINING COMPANY, *Dec.* 15, 1835.—The appearance of the lode in the 70 fathom west of engine shaft has not been so promising during the past week as for some time previous thereto, in consequence of which the men are now employed in rising a winze at that part of the back which presented a short time ago such favourable indications. The size of the lode at this point is 3 feet, and comprises peach, sugary spar, and a small quantity of yellow ore. The new 30 fathom level driving west of Callaways pitch on the north lode is at present rather smaller than usual, but at the same time contains good stones of ore, producing, perhaps, ¼ ton per fathom. The winze rising at the back of this level, east of engine shaft on the same lode, contains little or no ore, and the ground through which it is now passing is of a hard and stubborn nature. The north lode in the 70 fathom east of Goyen's cross cut, although small, is nevertheless promising, and in proportion to its size, is as good as it was during the driving of last month, throughout which it yielded at the very least 2 tons per fathom; it will now produce about half that quantity. The symptoms of the lode on the western level are equally flattering, and the quantity of ore per fathom rather exceeding that of the eastern. The lode at the 10 west of footway shaft at south mine is about 1 foot big, but at present is entirely barren of either tin or copper. The same level, east of East St. George shaft, contains a lode 18 inches wide of capel, mundic, jack, and a small portion of yellow ore; the stratum of ground in its vicinity is decidedly better than for some time past, and the features of the lode altogether more prepossessing. Mudge's lode, at the adit level, is still small and poor. The cross cut, south of Humphrie's shaft, is not in quite so kindly a channel of ground as heretofore, it being at the present moment somewhat harder, having also lost that beautiful white appearance which a short time ago it possessed. In the course of this week we anticipate completing the south engine shaft to the 80 fathom level; immediately after which the plat will be cut, preparatory to driving on the course of the lode, which is within a few feet of the shaft. A hope is entertained that a favourable change is about to take place in the ground through which the 72 fathom level cross cut is driving at Wheal Prudence, a more decided killas having of late presented itself. At the 62 fathom level, west of engine shaft, the lode continues extraordinarily wet, and from a large mass of mundic produces occasionally some good stones of ore. The north lode, westward, at the 42 fathom level, is composed of mundic and ores, the latter averaging about one ton per fathom. In the eastern level the lode has lately been disordered, first by a variety of small cross courses, and now by one of considerable size, so that our report of this level is of necessity brief. The cross cut at the 30 fathom level, in the direction of the new or north lode, is progressing rapidly, in consequence of the softness of the ground. The tributers at this mine are working with spirit, and, consequently, throwing up a pretty fair quantity of ore; the ground, however, is remarkably changeable.

ALBION COPPER MINING COMPANY, *Dec.* 15th, 1835.—The lode in the 60 fathom level east, from the cross cut on the cauntre lode, is 3 feet wide, producing a small branch of ore up and down the end, 3 inches wide. The lode in the 60 fathom level, west from engine shaft, is 3½ feet wide, producing stones of ores with a kindly spar. The lode in the same level, east from shaft, is 2½ feet wide, producing a little ore also. The lode in the winze under the 47 west from engine shaft, will produce about 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the east winze, under the 47 fathom level on the cauntre lode, will produce 1½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 47 east on the cauntre lode, is 18 inches wide, producing a small branch of ore. The lode in the 40 east from engine shaft, is 4 feet wide, producing dradge work, and has a kindly appearance. Cannot speak of any alteration in the other levels in the mine since my last. I am glad to state our pitches in the mine generally look well. I have given notice for sampling on Tuesday, the 22d instant, suppose the quantity will be about 100 tons, cannot say within, under, or a little above. I beg to say we cut the lode in Wheal Mithian engine shaft, we have seen at 3 feet wide, and have not seen the north wall; it is composed of spar mundic, and a little ore, embedded in a soft fluccan. The lodes in the 40 east and west from engine shaft is large, producing spots of ore. The lode in the 30 fathom level, east from engine shaft, is 2 feet wide; kindly. J. MIDDLETON.

ERRATUM. In last week's report, for "We propose sampling 400 tons of ore," read 100 tons.

NORTH CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.—A *civil* ejectment at the late meeting, under the plea of this being a private Company, precludes us from continuing the Correspondence. The prices of Shares we have also *excluded* from our list.

WEST CORK MINING COMPANY—Do not report.

FOREIGN MINES.

UNITED MEXICAN MINING COMPANY.—*La Purissima, Bayas, Sept.* 27, 1835.—*Contracielo de la Merced* contains several bands of azogue comune, together with some small bunches of apolvillado, running about it in no very determined direction, and subject to continual variation. The ores in the frente have disappeared entirely, but a small portion of good ore has been extracted whilst opening a communication (for the sake of ventilation) between this frente and that of Santa Victoria. *Frente de la Merced.*—The threads of ore have been lost sight of, and the work is advancing towards the south-east in berrasca. Eighteen pairs of barmen are employed by day, and as many by night. The produce of ore per week in Grefia averages 600 cargas, which gives about 60 cargas of azogues, of 20 marcs per monton, and 140 cents of tierras of 5 to 6 marcs per monton. *San Juan.*—This cross cut has advanced 6½ varas since the last report, and during the last week some narrow threads of ore have been met with, and the general appearance of the lode is promising. SAN CAYETANO.—*Frente de Jesus* is advancing in good azogues communes, amongst which there is a fair proportion of apolvillado, and some few bunches of polvillos. A new pozo is about to be opened on ores similar to those of the frente. The ores met with in the Contracielo are rather scarce, but of good quality. The pozo is rather varinble; its general produce consists of azogue comune, occasionally rich bunches of apolvillados are out. A small quantity of water is met with in the pozo, none at all in the frente. Eighteen pair of barmen are employed in San Cayetano by day, and as many by night. The weekly produce of ore in Grefia averages one thousand cargas, which give about one hundred cargas of azogues, of twelve or fourteen mares per monton. The tierras de mortero of the apolvillado alone are available; the rest of the tierras are rather of a low ley. The assays of the sifted tierras are turning out favourably, viz., from 4½ to 5 marcs per monton, and the tierras de mortero are being sifted. *Pozo de la Luz* has advanced 6 varas, and some small bunches have been met with. *La Cruz.*—The contracielo is rather variable at present, it contains a fair sprinkling of azogue comun, among which there are some good threads of apolvillado. A frente to the north-west has been opened, and is advancing on good ores. In the pozo the cinta of apolvillado has become somewhat broader, the azogue comun has augmented to the alto of this cinta. Twelve pair of barmen are employed in La Cruz by day, and as many by night. The weekly produce of ore in Grefia averages 100 cargas of azogue grieso, which, when picked will give about 14 cargas of azogues, and 18 of tierras de mortero, of about 10 marcs per monton. LOS PLANES.—*Frente de San Simon* has been driven 7.00 varas since the commencement of the working. There is not any appearance of ore in the frente. *Crucero de San Juan Nepomuceno* has advanced 4.448 varas since the last report, and has reached a part of the lode that proves to be remarkably hard and splintery; no work has been done in the Crucero during the last week, on account of the water which has taken possession of it, and which is still rising in the planes—for the water, having risen suddenly in the great shaft to the level of San Simon took its course to the planes of the Sangre de Cristo, and until it is lowered in the shaft, it is useless to attempt to drain the planes. Nothing of consequence has been observed in the contra-cielo in which the cuerpo de la Cruz is being worked, the two pair of barmen are for the present employed in La Cruz. —*San Miguel.* The cross cut has been driven 66 varas since the work was resumed; as soon as the work is somewhat farther advanced, it will be necessary to put in a small piece of masonry, in order to secure the roof, and thus finish the arch against the solid lode, in which the crucero is now advancing. On the afternoon of the 21st., a costra, with some pintas of ore, accompanied by some narrow threads, was cut through, of the breadth of the third of a vara, and in the night of the 23rd another costra was cut, containing richer threads than the first. On the 24th it was necessary to throw down some loose stones from the sides of the shaft, during which operation, which consumed half the day, the water rose so considerably as to prevent the workmen from entering the crucero; and although two whims have been employed constantly day and night, the water was barely lowered to allow of the miner to measure to day how much the workmen had driven in the beginning of the week. In the great shaft it is necessary to keep 6 whims upon the water, in St. Rosa 1, and in San Miguel 2, as is mentioned above, and 100 horses have been brought from the Campo. There have been 5 sales of ores extracted by the buscones, amounting in all to $12,370. 7, of which one half, $6185. 3½ belongs to the mine; besides these, two heaps of Tierras de labor de San Cayetano have been sold for $180.

Ores sent to San Matias.. 579 cargas
.....Barrera..1348

1927

The ores on hand really available, are calculated at 423 cargas picked ore, and about 1,400 cargas in an unpicked state. G. R. GLENNIE.

PENOLES GOLD MINING ASSOCIATION.—*Oaxaca, Sept.* 25, 1835.—Since I wrote you on 14th inst., as per annexed duplicate, I have been waiting the arrival of the packet, previous to going to Penoles, the letters by which came to hand the day before yesterday, and I received your favour of 15th July. I have duly noted its contents; and as my visit to the mines will be to-morrow, I shall look into the state of things, and see what diligencias can be touched upon, in the way you suggest, beyond what is being done, all of which shall be communicated to you after my return. During the past fortnight nothing very interesting has transpired, nor does Mr. Quinn tell me of any fresh favourable feature having presented itself in the Angustias. From Guadalupe there are ores still being extracted, which more than pay their expenses, and as this mine is not very costly to work, and being so near the hacienda, I will have it thoroughly looked into, and when any thing promising offers, make such diligencias as circumstances may warrant; in doing this, I shall not proceed with obstinacy or extravagance, by persevering without a reasonable hope and prospect. When in Penoles, I shall have taken out the gold from the pans, and let you know the result by the next; I am pressed for time to answer other packet letters by the mail. JNO. SADLER.

REAL DEL MONTE CONTINUED—*Sept.* 24.—The Dolores diagonal shaft having reached 27½ vara below the 116 vara level, the sinking is suspended for a short time, while the sumpmen are employed in cutting a small plat at this level, where we purpose putting bearers, cistern, &c., and fixing the present lift, the ground in the bottom of the shaft is again a little harder than it was in the latter part of last month. The 157 vara upper level driving east of cross-cut, on the Japona vein, continues in a lode about 1 vara wide, composed of quartz and fluccan; it is still poor, but in rather favourable ground. In the adit cross-cut south at 77 varas east of Dolores shaft the ground is very hard, and the air bad. In the 197 vara upper level east of Dolores shaft, after clearing through attle about 15 varas, we have arrived at whole ground; it is favourable, however, for driving, and is set for $10 per vara. We have re-commenced, in this month, driving the 137 vara level east of San Cayetano shaft, and the 116 vara level west of Dolores, for the purpose of opening a communication between the two points, so that if the Dolores engine should at a future time become overburthened, a part or the whole of the water from the eastern part of the mine may be conveyed through this level to San Cayetano, and drawn to adit by the engines at present on that shaft. There is about 120 varas to drive, and a winze to sink, of about 20 varas, between the two levels; but the ground in the 116 vara level is favourable, and is rather a promising lode—$16 per vara is at present paid for driving; the 137 vara level is rather harder, and costs $40 per vara. The San Pedro level driving west of La Virgin winze, is still poor, but in favourable ground; and the same may be said of the 118 vara level east of Santa Teresa shaft. There now remains about 5 varas only between the two ends, and I expect they will be communicated some time in next week, after which we purpose driving a cross-cut south a few varas to prove the lode, at about 60 varas to the east

of S. Teresa shaft. The lode in the 142 vara level west of S. Teresa shaft is looking very well, being nearly 3 varas wide, of good azogue, with branches of smelting ore. The plat being new cut here, this level will next week be commenced driving east, in which direction there is also good azogue. The 142 vara level east of Terreros shaft is at present poor, but in favourable ground for driving. Terreros shaft continues in hard ground, and the sinking amounts to about 30 didos, or rather less than ½ of a vara per week. The 142 vara level west of Terreros shaft is still poor, and in rather hard ground; the lode, however, is not without spots of ore. The level has not yet reached quite so far west as the point in the level above where we first met with a productive lode, and if the ore in this place dips west, as it does in most other parts of the mine, we may expect still to drive 15 or 20 varas more before we arrive at the ore gone down in the bottom of the 118 vara level. In the Esperanza or 118 vara level west of Terreros shaft, the stopes have been carried westward from the Las Animas winze, about 13 varas, and are still in tolerably good ore, although not quite so good as they were about 6 or 8 varas further east. The clearing of the old esperanza level west is for the present delayed till the stopes are carried further on, so as to let down the water, of which there is a tolerably large stream coming from westward. The labores of Esperanza and Las Animas continue to look very well, but the best point at present in this part of the mine is in the 95 vara level west of Las Animas winze, which has lately been communicated to old workings at about 10 varas west of the winze; the lode here has been worked out about 2½ varas wide, and we observe ore going back on both sides of the new level, on which 8 barreteros are employed shipping down; the ore in this place is also of better quality than that to the east of the winze, and upon the whole is a very promising piece of ground. The new stull on the 142 vara level east from San Bartol's winze has been completed for about 15 varas in length, and 8 barreteros are again employed here. The ore part of the lode is from 3 to 4 varas wide, chiefly azogue, with branches of smelting ore. The clearing of the Ascension level west of Sangre de Cristo's winze, is proceeding very well. Six varas having been done in last week, the level is full of thin mud, owing to a small stream of water which flows down from the back— the air is also very bad, but to remedy this we are now putting in air-pipes to carry on the current which at present comes up through the Las Animas winze. At Guadalupe we have made a beginning to repair the ruinous part of the shaft at the adit level, and although the ground between the lode and the shaft is much cracked and broken for several varas in height, there is reason to hope we shall succeed. You will observe by the tut-work list at present forwarded, that we have been sinking a winze (called San Juan) under the Las Animas level at Moran, which is, however, again suspended, having met with water at 8½ varas below the level; the lode is a very promising one, and about half a vara wide, and has produced more than sufficient ore to pay all the costs—the last 3½ varas produced 6 cargas, 4 arrobas azogue, and 18 cargas, 8 arrobas best ores, which have assayed as follows:

1st Class, 27 marcs per monton; 2nd Class, 15½; and 3rd Class, 12½

At presesent 4 barreteros are employed here carrying stopes from the winze eastward. The western end of the winze is about 2 varas of Moran boundary, beyond which there is about 20 varas intervening between this, and the boundary of San Nicolas. In the other branch mines there is nothing new to notice. W. Rule.

Colombian Mining Association, *Marmato, Aug.* 25, 1835.—*Party per Hannah.*—By a minute of the 20th inst., it will be seen that the arrival of this party is there recorded. I am happy to say that the men as yet continue to enjoy good health. I should, however, observe, that most of the Europeans on their arrival, and until assimilated to the climate, are liable to attacks of illness, particularly intermittent fever, occasionally inflammatory fever and bowel complaints. Most of the men have been appointed to different stations by Mr. Dagenhardt, and Capt. Trewartha, appropriating their services in such a manner as to derive the greatest advantage from their exertions. With respect to timbermen, we are now well provided, the additional aid of the parties herein alluded to cannot fail to be of most important service to the advancement of the establishment, it should, nevertheless, be borne in mind that the force requires to be judiciously divided, and on that account it is indispensably necessary to destine the service of the men lately arrived, not solely to the breaking of ore; some of them will require to secure the ground for the native miners, whilst the occupation of others will be to extend our present workings by driving the ends, and in the prosecution of (at present) unproductive works, such as the Candado and Coparrosal mines. The breaking of a larger proportion of ores per month, will consequently not be considerable, at all events for some time to come, as might on a more superficial view of the state of things be supposed, notwithstanding, *to a certain degree*, we have reason to expect immediate advantages from the increased force, inasmuch as more native miners may, at the same time, be more effectively employed in the breaking of ore under the instructions of the English tributers.

Sept. 1, 1835.—I am pleased to find that my reply to the extract from the Board's letter, was satisfactory. I can easily imagine that the Board, and, indeed, the shareholders generally are anxious to receive the most minute information from this quarter. It is my desire to afford at all times every explanation likely to clear up doubtful points, or remove erroneous impressions, if, however, at any time I may not have been sufficiently explicit, it will afford me pleasure to recur to the subject so as to render it more intelligible.

With respect to the passage in Mr. Degenhardt's report of the 3d of February, wherein he states, "the ore broken during the last four or five months has on an average improved," it should be remembered that Mr. Degenhardt judged solely from the appearance of the ore; the improvement on the aggregate could not have been great, judging from the assay contents of the rough ores, and the pressure of work during the latter part of last year, was such as to prevent the separation of the attle from the ore with the accustomed accuracy. To this circumstance, and to the want of other facilities in the reduction department at that time, may justly be imputed the low average of the net results. *The Mine Department.*—In my No. 66, I mentioned that we had distributed the new men so as to derive the greatest benefit from their exertions; I also stated that it was necessary not to confine their services exclusively to the breaking of ore, yet to a certain degree immediate advantages would be derived from the increased force; that Mr. Degenhardt, with the assistance of the new arrivals, will be able to prosecute the different stations in the Salto, Candado, and Caporrosal mines more vigorously, there cannot be a doubt of. If he should not be able to break ore per month to the amount of 1200 tons, it will be extremely painful to us here, and may cause some disappointment at home. You may rely upon it that Mr. Degenhardt is most anxious to support his first assertion, regarding the estimate he made in July last, and will employ an effective force to break ore, whilst at the same time he is following up diligently all other equally important works connected with the mine department. *New Village.*—On this subject I have but little to say; it increases daily, and native labourers are flocking here from all quarters.

Sept. 8.—*Mine Department.* Mr. Degenhardt, in his report, has entered into many particulars touching this department, his ideas and suggestions respecting the deep adit are there fully explained, although some time must necessarily elapse before they can be carried into effect. It is, however, to the mining department that we have to direct our chief forces, energy, attention, and cordial co-operation, as the principal and most important object to be attended to; the systematic manner with which our mining operations are carried on, are truly admirable, and cannot fail to be productive of most beneficial results. All the new men are regularly at their different posts, they have since their arrival conducted themselves in every respect to merit praise.

Sept. 15.—*The Weather* continues changeable; the fall of rain from the the 25th ultimo to date, 5 inches 7.20ths.—*Stampheads at Work.* The average number has been 38.8 at 40 blows per minute.

Sept. 22.—*New dressing Floors.* The masons will, I expect, in less than a month complete the walls, and the carpenters will be able to recommence their work soon after. I fully believe that all our trouble and anxiety with respect to the security of this building is now at an end; we shall hasten on the completion of this work, with the hope of early deriving the advantages from it which first gave rise to its commencement.—*The Weather* continues as favourable for our operations as we could desire, the fall of rain from the 15th ultimo to the 21st instant, 9¼ inches.—*Stampheads at Work.* The average number from the 25th of August to yesterday 43¼ at 40 blows per minute, and the quantity of rough ores conveyed to the stamps 904 tons, of tails 700 tons.

Sept. 11.—The August operations have produced 12 ingots, which weigh together 197lbs. 1oz. 6dwts. and which by my assays contain of fine gold 81lbs. 7oz. 8dwts., and of fine silver 69lbs. 8oz. 19dwts. The loss per cent. in the whole treatment appears at 44.13. The consumption of mercury amounts to 5379oz. troy = 3.79 parts = 403lbs avoirdupois. Produce of fine gold per Stamphead 30oz. 17dwts. Fine gold recovered from each ton treated 19.4dwts. Concentration prior to amalgamation 1.9 to 100. Particulars of the ores stamped, and produce per ton. The remains of the stock of the Jose level, amounted to

	Tons.	Cwt.				Dwt.
	222	0	0	0	produce per ton	25 3
Of the common ores	680	12	1	20	.....	16 7
And of tails	98	2	0	16	.....	10 0
	1007	14	2	8		19 4

This 19 4dwt per ton are agreeable to the total loss of 44 19. During last month the José ores were not stamped separately, but intermixed with our common ores, and the samples taken accordingly; the assay contents of which will be seen in the Laboratory Journal. I beg to state, that the favourable produce of the last month is principally attributed to the quantity of rich ores from the San José, having produced, as stated above, 25 3dwt. per ton, which is considerably more than the usual average of the rough ores extracted for some time past. Mr. Degenhardt's report of the mine for August, will be inserted at length in our next number.

Mexican Mining Company.—*September* 17, 1835.—I am happy to be enabled to impart to you good news about the working of the mines San Francisco, San Emigdio and Jesus Maria, and wish that our present good prospects may continue. In San Emigdio, we have very good ores in several points or workings, and we received 3¼ cargas here at Santa Ana, which contained marks, 2.2½ oz. per quintal. It is very much to be lamented that we have not yet maps of these mines, because the working thereof is considerably detained from the want of them. As we have to make some workings communicate with each other, in order to restore the circulation of air, which in some of them is so scarce that the candles cannot burn. As soon as the necessary measurements be finished (which will not last very long) the mines San Francisco, Emigdio, and Jesus Maria will be connected with each other, and thereby obtain the circulation of air, and there will be then no doubt but we will get a considerable production of ores. The metal comun which was extracted latterly, has become considerably better, and I will not fail to acquaint you with next packet of the ley of the torta now stamping. In San Antonio we cannot unfortunately commence any more trial-works, which might be promising. All those undertaken hitherto have turned out badly, and the mountain rock has, in several places behind the testerns, changed into limestone, and thereby the vein has always been cut off; we have now determined, in order to employ the scanty means which we still possess as usefully as possible, to stop the workings of San Antonio; in the mean time I advise however at all events to continue the driving of the adit, with which, perhaps, good ores may be reached. Soledad continues to give hopes—the lode which was met with in the shaft lately sunk was only a small vein; the principal lode must still be lower down. We have now commenced a cross-cut, to see if we meet the vein sooner. Purissima has given one torta which contains 2 oz. per quintal. The workings of this mine must absolutely be continued, because it is very probable that we may still obtain good ores in a greater depth, at a future period. It would then be expedient to drive a cross-cut from Soledad to this mine, in order to penetrate the field of ore as much as possible. In Rosario de la Cumbre we are now driving a cross-cut from the interior of the mine to the surface, through which the extraction of the ores and rock from the mine will become much cheaper; about 26 varas are still wanting to complete it, and if we commence working also on the outside, this cross-cut may be concluded in 6 weeks, as the rock is not hard, the ley of the last torta from this mine turned out bad, because an error in the picking of the ores had been committed; another overseer has been put there, and I hope the next torta will be better.

H. L. Sommerschu.

Anglo-Mexican Mining Company, *Sept.* 24, 1835.—*Sirena and Penafiel.* The former of these is certainly improved. The buscones sales have increased, and the labor of S. Marcosis giving a fair quantity of ores, which more than pay their costs, and the cross cut will shortly extend the chance of the further extraction of ores: perhaps the mine is now leaving a small profit. In Penafiel the ores are about paying their own costs, but are working in whole ground, and therefore in some measure on discovery. The frente to the north-west has lately shown some symptoms of improvement, and a cross cut is driving from it through the vein where these symptoms showed themselves. This work is going in grouud wholly entire, and where, though our hopes may not be very strong, the results, if it should turn out well, might be very great. *Peregrina.*—This mine has declined very much since I last wrote. The ores found in the planes on their first unwatering have become less and less, till they will no longer be at the expense of unwatering, and scarcely that of working them. We have sunk the planes, Capt. Moreom thinks, far enough for the chance of improvement named to you by a shareholder, and we have therefore abandoned them to the water. A labor about half way up the mine called S. Juan, is still working; it is going in a direction to come under the old postos of La Cruz, and may be considered in part a work of discovery, though not of very great hope. The south-east workings of the mine are so inconvenienced by the rains, as to be almost of necessity suspended, but they had not at the time of their suspension shown any indications that would warrant much expense upon them. Our plan, therefore, is to see if the mine on the present reduced scale can be made to pay its way, or very nearly so; if it can, to continue for the chance of what may turn up in the dry season in either of the above points, and if not, to suspend it altogether. *Jolula.*—We were almost abandoning this place, but the frente of S. Pablo has improved; and the buscones have met with a little success, so that it may be calculated that the mine is paying costs, or a little more, and is therefore continued. Here the vein is small, but has occasionally given little bonanzas, nothing very great can be expected from it.—*Maravillas and Cachorra.* The first, you are aware, is in the veta madre, and gave a very good bonanza in 1812. The other is a small adjoining mine, also on the veta madre, and worked through Maravillas, and in this way capable, we expect, of leaving some small profits. A cross-cut is going on under the bonanza of Maravillas; it has hitherto disappointed us, but we are not quite sure if it has yet gone far enough, which will be soon ascertained. A level is also driving to the north-west, as yet in borrasca. Some ores are raising in this mine, not enough to pay expenses, but the trials making are of interest. *San Lorenzo, S. Augustin, Asuncion,* and a mine on the vein of S. Juan, which we are approaching by a conon from the adit of the former. All these I class together, because the same works apply to them all. This concern as yet is not in a state of sufficient forwardness to say whether it is likely to fulfil or to disappoint our expectations. The perforations upon it are considerably advanced, and it may be expected in a few months to give some indications of what may be the result of the undertaking. To suspend it in its present state can only be an act of necessity. *San Ramon.*—This is entirely a work of trial. An old shaft was drained, of the depth of 90 varas, where it had cut the upper cuerpo of the veta madre. It was found that a considerable trial had been made here, but misdirected, for it was off the vein, say above it. We are driving on the vein, but so far in borrasca. The great interest in this last-named conon, and that of Maravillas is, that they are trying at a respectable depth the whole of the ground between Tepeyac and Cata, the result of which trial will throw great light on the question how far it is desirable to unwater Tepeyac, a principal feature in whose value has always been considered the advantage of speculating in this ground.

Esperanza.—We cannot as yet say much about this mine; it was much filled with attle, and little has been done in it beyond repairing the shaft, putting up a malacate, and clearing towards points said to contain ores. They are just beginning to work in one of these, and in a few days some campos will be given to buscones. A cross-cut is also driving here to cut the cuerpo medio. Two or three weeks will show whether this mine is likely to pay its cost, whilst further clearings and workings may be carrying on. This is the present state of the Company's mines; taking them as a whole, they are barely covering their memorias: perhaps whether they will do so or not will depend upon the produce of the last mentioned one within a few weeks. But then they are supporting the following works entirely on discovery, besides places working in ores in whole ground:—2 in S. Lorenzo, 1 in Sirena, 1 in Penafiel, 2 in Jolula, 2 in Maravillas, 1 in S. Ramon, 1 in Esperanza; and of the last named class of labores are 1 in Penafiel, 1 in Sirena, 1 in Peregrina. It is not, I hope, unreasonable to expect from week to week, or from month to month, that some one or more of these points may produce some improvement that may at least place the concern on the footing of not farther diminishing the company's capital. There is plenty of field for expecting a great deal better than this, and there is, on the other hand, a possibility that we may do worse; but I fear a lesser scale of work than we are following would reduce the latter alternative to almost a certainty. We are, however, quite sensible that the state of each particular mine must be closely watched, to keep things as near to a balance as possible, whilst the returns are so extremely low. *Valenciana* has lately had its variations, sometimes paying and sometimes not, but the water is rising, and is now very near the deepest of S. Indro, notwithstanding they have two and sometimes three malacates upon it, the rains having lately been unusually heavy. *Mellado* continues doing well, notwithstanding its workings are much curtailed by the water. They have resumed the inclined shaft which we commenced several years since. *La Luz* has been much checked by the rains, but its prospects I believe are still good. *Guadalupe.*—Catorci has lately broken out into something of a bonanza. M. Spangenburg, during his stay there, made acquaintance with an intelligent experienced miner, and with our approbation appointed him to watch over our interests. He has proved himself very vigilant and active, giving me instant notice of this occurrence, and taking by anticipation all the judicial steps that were necessary to secure our rights. He has already obtained two small sums, one for existencias, and one for the arrears of pay of a watchman on the mine; and he has obtained a judicial order for the deposit of all profits till the company's rights are settled. The companies are not at present working this mine, but have a claim on it for their outlay of $51,661.

Sirena Mine, August 1835.

	dolls.	oits.	grs.
Expenditure	4,971	7	6
Produce.....	4,850	4	7
Loss.....	121	2	11

Peregrina Mine, August 1835.

Expenditure	4,354	6	1
Produce.....	3,107	5	1
Loss.....	1,247	1	0

W. Hurry.

The mining captain's report and other correspondence will be given in our next.

St. John D'el Rey Mining Company.—*Morro Velho, Sept.* 11, 1835. To I. K. A. Crickett, Esq.—I wish you to furnish me with the opinions of yourself, Captain Heath, and Captain Prideaux, on the subject of the following questions. C. Herring, Jun.

Query 1.—Viewing our increased force, which are the mining works, essentially so called, you would propose to continue, and which to commence? *Answer.*—Considering the force we conceive we shall be able to render available for mining purposes, from the increased number of hands, I should recommend the continuance of the Bahu shaft, the driving the Bahu end west, opening under the pillars in the Bahu mine, with all possible dispatch, and so soon as Crickett's shaft shall be raised to the intended height, and the old bottoms filled up, I should recommend this shaft to be sunk to the depth of the Bahu end west, and then driving east and west from the same, for the purpose of extending the mine for stopes, and should our force admit it, I should recommend commencing the Bahu end east, sinking the Vinagrado shaft to the depth of the deep adit, and the latter to be continued to the Bahu shaft; indeed I consider the last two as very important works to be commenced.

Query 2.—Having determined the foregoing question, how do you propose to distribute the available mining force? State the probable average mining force. *Answer.*—The force I conceive I shall be able to apply to mining purposes will not exceed 70 men; our hired borers these last two months have averaged about 20, and of our own people, exclusive of the new negroes, we have about the same number, and allowing for contingencies, such as sickness, surface works, and other calls, I do not think we could calculate upon more than 24 of the new hands for borers (and it will take some time, I must observe, before the latter will become efficient borers,) making altogether 64 hands, and we intend distributing them as follows—

Bahu shaft	6 men day and night	.... total	12
East Pillar	8	.....do.....	16
West Pillar	2	.....do.....	4
Bahu Stopes	8	.....do.....	16
Bahu end west.....	4	.....do.....	8
Crickett's shaft	4	.....do.....	8
Vinagrado shaft	2	.....do.....	4

Query 3.—How many stamp heads do you think you will be able to keep at work on ore, or hard stone, the 24 hours round, during seven days in the week for the next three months? How many during the following three months, and how many during each of the succeeding quarters of three months—it being understood that the stone to be supplied is to be provided from the Bahu mine and Crickett's shaft, the ground being fairly worked? In solving this question, I wish you to take all probable lets and hindrances into the account. *Answer.*—Considering the present confined state of our stopes, arising partially from our hitherto inadequate force to carry on our mining operations systematically, the ends so often commenced, for extending our stopes and developing the mine, were as often abandoned, for the purpose of placing the men where greater facilities offered for breaking stone to supply the stamps, in order to keep up the produce; some time must inevitably elapse in consequence before the mine will be in working order. Under these circumstances, and taking all hindrances into consideration, I do not think we shall be able to supply more than 24 heads for the first six months from the Bahu mine and Crickett's shaft; after that period I think we shall be able to supply six heads more for the third three months, as I imagine we shall by that time have opened the eastern pillar to the full extent of our stopes, and consequently be enabled to break more stone; for the fourth three months it is hardly possible to venture an opinion: should we have good speed in communicating with Crickett's shaft, and extending the end west from the same, probably we may be enabled to supply six heads more, but it is almost too long a period to calculate on with any degree of certainty. I should recommend, so soon as ever it be practicable, a division of our force, and Captains Heath and Prideaux alternately in the mine night and day; as soon as this is done, we may then, I think, calculate upon supplying the 24 heads.

Query 4.—Did it appear to you last year that any part or parts of the lode in the Bahu mine were likely to become smaller than they then were? Do any parts of the lode in the Bahu mine now appear to be becoming smaller than they are in the present bottoms? If so, what are the indications and what the inferences to be deduced therefrom? Are any parts of the lode in the Bahu smaller now than they were last year? *Answer.*—From my daily observations in the mine it has not occurred to me that the lode in any part of the Bahu has become smaller, excepting about a fathom or two west of the western pillar, but then it opened again immediately; nor do I experience any indications of the lode becoming smaller than it is in the present bottoms, the hanging wall in that part of the Bahu nearest the shaft, and where the lode is the strongest, has these last 12 or 15 months become more distinct and defined than it was before. I do not conceive that the lode in the Bahu is smaller now than it was last year; in measuring probably a difference might be found of a foot or more, but this may arise from a part of the wall having been carried away with the stone, or part of the stone left attached to the wall.

Query 5.—What inference do you draw from the circumstance of the whole eastern breast of ground in the Bahu mines, from about 3 fathoms below the stage to the bottom of the shaft being composed almost entirely of killas, this being on the direction of the lode? *Answer.*—I do not see any cause for apprehension from the circumstance of the breast of ground, from the bottom of the Bahu end east to the bottom of the shaft, being composed of killas. I believe this floor has existed from the commencement of the workings on the lode. In sinking our shaft we have occasionally met with small floors of hard kindly-looking stone in the midst of the killas in other parts of the lode, particularly the east, there are similar floors, but of smaller extent. The whole of the floor is interspersed with veins of auriferous pyrites, but at the same time much poorer than the hard stone.

Query 6.—Seeing now the great depth of this killas below the level of the eastern end in the Bahu, do you think that this end ought to have been continued? *Answer.*—When this end was commenced, it was never imagined by me that the killas would extend to so considerable a depth below it. I believe Heath and Prideaux were of the same opinion. I am of opinion that the floor of killas ought not to deter us from proceeding with the eastern end, were it only for the purpose of exploring the eastern part of the mine, and hereafter communicating with the Cachorra mine, as I do not see a more advantageous point to effect this than from the sump shaft.

Query 7.—What time will be required to make a good stoping communication underneath the eastern pillar in the Bahu? *Answer.*—I believe in six months we shall have opened a good stoping communication under the eastern pillar.

Query 8.—The same under the western pillar? *Answer.*—It will take us full 12 or 15 months to open a stoping communication under the western pillar, having good speed; when the eastern pillar is finished, part of the men will be removed to this, and part on the stopes. I. K. A. Crickett.

We fully coincide in the above, S. Prideaux, W. Heath, Captains.

Mine Accident.—On Friday, the 11th inst., as Captain James Rogers, of the Carn Brea mines, was inspecting the underground operations, he had to ascend into a rise, and while there the men employed, sinking the winze above, blasted a hole, which instead of falling into the winze, as it was intended to do, burst through into the rise. Captain Miners has received several bad cuts and contusions, and from fright, loss of blood, &c. we are informed that it was deemed advisable to draw him to grass. On reaching the surface, however, he rallied, and after having his wounds dressed, he was able to walk home, and still continues to get on well.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, Dec. 15.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. S. Lockhart and C. J. Jones, Stanhope-place, Southwark-bridge-road, skinners.—J. and I. Burrell, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, iron-founders.—T. & W. Howorth, Hyde-Acton-under-Line, paper-dealers.—Bourne, Baker, and Baker, merchants.—W. and R. Bramham, Monk Bretton.—J. Bramah and Sons, Pimlico and Piccadilly, engine founders.—S. M'Clary and H. Barron, Strand, paper-hangers.—H. O. Davidson and J. Ryder, Manchester, glass dealers.—T., H., and T. Beakbane, Litherland, Lancashire, tanners.—I. Newton and Co., Oporto, Portugal, agents.—G. D. and J. Syers, Liverpool, chymists.—G. Green and J. Lees, Huddersfield, fancy-manufacturers.—G. Wagner and P. Pattison, Southampton-street, Strand, linen-drapers.—T. Ullock and H. Lancaster, Cross-lane, St. Mary-at-Hill, wine-merchants.—Hanny and Co., Long-lane, Bermondsey, mustard-manufacturers.—T. Clarke and Co., Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, shipping-agents.—J. Dempster and Co., Glasgow, merchants.

INSOLVENT.

Dec. 14.—Edward Keymer, Wellington-street, Strand, bookseller.

BANKRUPTS.

William John Muggeridge, Trinity-street, Rotherhithe, brewer, to surrender Dec. 29, at half-past 2 o'clock, Jan. 26, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Harpur, Kennington-cross; official assignee, Mr. Lackington, Basinghall-street.

Frederick John Mason, West Strand, bookseller, Dec. 22, at 1 o'clock, Jan. 26, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitor, Mr. Whittington, Devonshire-street, Queen square, Bloomsbury; official assignee, Mr. Goldsmid, Ironmonger-lane.

Samuel Heap Huckley, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, dyer, Jan. 5, 26, at 1 o'clock, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Milne, Parry, Milne, and Morris, Temple.

Frederick Potter, Manchester, merchant, Dec. 29, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock, at the Commissioners' Rooms, Manchester. Solicitors, Messrs. Johnson, Son, and Wearsdall, Temple.

James Richardson, Leeds, money-scrivener, Dec. 28, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock, at the Court-house, Leeds. Solicitor, Mr. Thompson, St. Mildred's-court, Poultry.

Benjamin John Wetherell, Osmotherley, Yorkshire, bleacher, Jan. 6, 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Golden Lion Inn, Northallerton. Solicitors, Messrs. Bell, Broderick, and Bell, Bow-churchyard.

Alfred Davis, Arundel, Sussex, chymist, Dec. 18, at the Norfolk Arms Inn, Arundel, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Dolphin Inn, Chichester. Solicitors, Messrs. Hillyer, Lewis, and Hillier, Raymond-buildings, Gray's-inn.

Thomas Dudley, Sedgley, Staffordshire, grocer, Dec. 29, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock, at the New Hotel, Wolverhampton. Solicitor, Mr. Whitehouse, Castle street, Holborn.

William Potter, Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, watchmaker, Dec. 29, Jan. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Old Bell Inn, Dursley. Solicitor, Mr. Lewis, Field-court, Gray's-inn.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 7, J. Angold, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, timber-merchant.—Jan. 7, G. Heywood, St. Martin's-lane, chymist.—Jan. 7, F. Shepley, Farnham, Surrey, hop-dealer.—Jan. 7, J. Acton, Ipswich, Suffolk, beer-brewer.—Jan. 6, T. L. Terry, Cornhill, vintner.—Jan. 6, N. Kirwan, Riches-court, Lime-street, merchant.—Jan. 6, T. Tomalin, Luton, Bedfordshire, baker.—Jan. Cantellow, Brownlow-street, Holborn, plasterer.—Jan. 12, J. C. Musgrave and T. Garrett, Wincanton, Somersetshire, bankers.—Jan. 11, J. Bolton, Preston, Lancashire, coal-merchant.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary on or before Jan. 5.

D. Evans, Newport, Monmouthshire, tailor.—I. Burrows, Piccadilly, Cork-cutter.—P. Bird, Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, grocer.—W. Grey, Liverpool, ship-broker.—S. Evans, Castle-street, Leicester-square, licensed victualler.—R. W. Stephens, Wood-street, Cheapside, warehouseman.—W. Richardson, Godstone, innkeeper.

Friday, December 18.

PARTNERSHIPS DISSOLVED.

J. Harvey and G. Borland, Lisle-street, Leicester-square, harness-manufacturers.—J. M. Bray and G. Hannant, Norwich, cork-cutters.—T. Homer and J. Darby, Bradford-street and Balsall-street, Birmingham, dealers in hay and straw.—W. Davis and E. Allen, Birmingham, pearl button-manufacturers.—J. Rawnsley, G. Starkie, J. Dawson, J. Dawson, J. Cooper, J. Harrison, J. Harrison, S. Butterfield, W. Mounsey, and J. Hodgson (as far as regards J. Rawnsley, J. Cooper, J. Harrison, J. Harrison, S. Butterfield, W. Mounsey, and J. Hodgson), Yeadon, Guiseley, Yorkshire, slubbing and scribbling millowners.—H. Levin, and V. Levinson, Belfast, Ireland, auctioneers and appraisers.—J. Chapman and R. Chapman, Nailsworth, Gloucestershire, grocers.—J. Williams, S. Glazier, and G. C. Jones, Hastings, Sussex, carpenters.—J. M. Baxter and T. Baxter, Gedney-marsh, Gedney, Lincolnshire, farmers and graziers.—J. Whitehead and G. Womack, Leeds, woollen cloth-merchants.—E. Ford and J. Bowran, jun. Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, wine and spirit-merchants.—H. Marriott and H. Potter, Manchester, public sizers.—R. Craik, J. Wood, and R. Haxworth, Kingwell, Barnsley, Yorkshire, bleachers and dyers.—S. Jacob and J. Pike, Aldine-chambers, Paternoster-row, clerical and scholastic agents.—T. Squires and J. Squires, Newcastle-street, Whitechapel, gun-makers.

INSOLVENT.

W. Harbridge, Dunstable, Bedfordshire, and Claremont-mews, Claremont-square, Pentonville, horse-dealer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. P. Blackmore, Morrice Town, Devonshire, attorney-at-law and coal-merchant.

BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

W. F. Ogilvy, Oxford-street, grocer, from Dec. 25 to Dec. 29, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court.

T. Parnell, Plymouth, draper, from Dec. 25 to Jan. 11, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court.

W. Llewellyn, Cow-cross, West Smithfield, ironfounder, from Dec. 25 to Jan. 11, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court.

BANKRUPTS.

R. Baugh, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, draper, to surrender Jan. 9, at half-past 11, and 29, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Mr. Alsager, King's Arms-buildings, Cornhill; and Messrs. Ashurst and Gainsford, Cheapside.

T. Hill, Bow Churchyard, commission agent and factor, Jan. 5 and 29, at 11, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Messrs. Turner and Hensman, Basing-lane, Bread-street; and Mr. Johnson, Basinghall-street.

J. H. Jermyn, Threadneedle-street, hosier, Dec. 29, at half-past twelve, and Jan. 29, at 12, at the Bankrupts' Court. Solicitors, Mr. Gibson, Basinghall-street; and Mr. Reed, Bread-street, Cheapside.

R. Home, Handel, Shropshire, innkeeper, Dec. 29 and Jan. 29, at 2, at the temporary Shire Hall, Shrewsbury. Solicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's Inn-fields; and Messrs. Williams and Ford, Shrewsbury.

H. Anderson, Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 28, at 11, and Jan. 22, at 1, at the Clarendon Rooms, Liverpool. Solicitors, Messrs. Battye and Co., Chancery-lane; and Messrs. Crump, Liverpool.

J. Nicholson, sen., Easthorpe Southwell, Nottinghamshire, builder, Jan. 6 and 26, at 11, at the Clinton's Arms Inn, Newark-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire. Solicitors, Mr. Vallance, Essex-street, Strand; and Mr. Shelton, Nottingham.

DIVIDENDS.

Jan. 8, at 1, at the Bankrupts' Court, J. Gray, Wentworth-place, Mile-end-road, linen-draper.—Jan. 9, at 1, B. Chesterman, Blackmore-street, Drury-lane, licensed victualler.—Jan. 9, at 11, G. Phibbs, Blenheim street, Bond-street, wine-merchant.—Jan. 3, at 2, W. Matthews, Bushey, Hertfordshire, timber-merchant and builder.—Jan. 8, at 2, W. Eccles and J. Stalman, Hatton-garden and Spring-gardens, tailors and drapers.—Jan. 8, at 1, T. Parry, Greenstreet, Theobald's-road, tailor and licensed victualler.

CERTIFICATES to be granted, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on or before the 8th of January.

J. P. Mortimore, Devonport, upholsterer.—W. Hill, Cradley, Worcestershire, nail, trace, and tile-manufacturer.—J. Kearsley, Chorley, Lancashire, grocer and flour-dealer.—W. S. Roscoe, Liverpool, banker.—J. Cunningham, sen., and J. Cunningham, jun., Spalding, Lincolnshire, ironmongers.—J. Bartlett, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, grocer.—C. Chambers, Duxford, Cambridgeshire, grocer.—J. Wallace, Liverpool, provision-merchant.—P. Lee, Winchester, scrivener.—R. S. Saxby, Chingford, Essex, miller.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

In the Colonial Markets this week, rather more business has been doing than usual at this time of the year. There has been a good demand for British Plantation Sugar, more particular from the refiners. The sales during the week amount to 2,300 hhds.; the turn in favour of the seller, and prices paid which could not be obtained last week. In the Coffee market the home trade have purchased the good ordinary descriptions of British Plantation very freely; the importers obtaining fully the prices of last week; but a large proportion of the supply consisted of Old and Indian Jamaica, for which there is little demand, gave the market a particular heavy appearance; the great proportion being usually withdrawn or sold at lower prices.

SUGARS.—The demand for fine and good descriptions of West India, has been considerable; both growers and refiners have purchased freely; the prices decidedly have a tendency upwards. Some good brown Demerara, lump and heavy, has been sold at 56s. and there is scarcely any Sugar now in the market to be bought under that price; brown St. Lucia, Trinadad, and Granada 51s. to 53. Middling Barbadoes 52s. to 53s. 6d.; good middling St. Vincent 53s. to 54s.; fine Jamaica 57s. 6d. Maritius have not been purchased so freely this week; there have been three public sales, amounting to 7,216 bags; all purchased, but the biddings were by no means spirited, the fine yellow description sold 54s. to 55s.; low browns 50s. to 51s. 6d. East India there is but very little doing. Refined goods are a trifle higher in price; strong lumps 73s. 6d. to 77s. Prussian ditto 90s. to 91s. Patent ditto 86s. to 94. Hamburg loaves 82s. to 87s.; double refined 96s. to 105s. Low Bastard Sugar 52s. to 56s. British Molasses 21s. to 22s., inferior, 18s. to 20s., Barbent 21s. to 22s. P. B. West India 26s. to 30s.

TEAS.—The whole of the extensive public sales of Tea are now brought to a close; the following is the final result: the Company's sale consisted of 4,000,000lb. of free trade Teas, which preceeded and followed the India-house sale 54,419 packages. Of the 4,000,000lbs. put upby the Company, about 80,000lbs. of Fokie of Bohea, and 920,000lbs. of Congou were rejected. Of the free trade Teas, about 26,000 pakkages, or nearly one half, have found buyers. At the Company's sales Fokien Boheas went off heavily, Canton Boheas there were none put up for sale. Common Congous were very difficult of sale. Congous of the fine black leaf descriptions, show an advance on former prices of 3d. per lb. Hysons and Gunpowders were in demand, both for speculation, in anticipation of the change of duty, and for immediate consumption, Campois, Souchong, and Pekoes, commanded but little attention. At the free trade sales the fine descriptions of black leaf Congou, Souchong, and Pekoes, sold at lower prices than at the Company's sale, and Twankeys may be quoted at from 1d. to 1½d per lb. lower.

	East India Company's Sale		Free Trade Sales.	
	s. d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.
Bohea, Canton			0 ½ to 0	10
——— Fokien	1 4½ to 1	5½	0 6½ ..	1 5
Congou, but mid. rather strong	1 7 ..	1 9½	1 2½ ..	1 4½
——— but mid. blackish leaf	1 7½ ..	1 10	1 7½ ..	1 9
——— but mid. blackish leaf, rather coarse	1 8½ ..	1 9½	1 4 ..	1 7½
——— but mid. blackish leaf, rather strong	1 11 ..	2 1	1 9 ..	1 10½
——— but mid. blackish leaf, Pekoe flavour	2 0 ..	2 9½	2 3 ..	2 7
Pekoe, flowery	2 0 ..	4 7	2 4 ..	3 3
Twankey	1 5 ..	1 6½	1 4½ ..	1 6½
Hyson Kind	2 1½ ..	2 1½	2 ..	2 6
——— Skin	1 4½ ..	2 0	1 0½ ..	1 2½
Gunpowder	2 7 ..	6 7	2 7 ..	4 6

The total deliveries of tea from the warehouses on which duty has been paid for the week ending the 19th of December, are 866,012 lb.

COFFEES.—There continues to be a brisk demand for the clean qualities of British Plantation, and prices are very firm; middling Berbice, went at 99s. to 102s.; Triage, 78s. to 95s.; fine Dominica, 98s. to 114s.; middling Jamaica 105s. to 110s.; fine ditto 112s. to 120s.; 100 bags of Ceylon went at 59s. to 60s. The arrivals during the week amount to 2,277 bags; St. Domingo continues in demand; at auction 3,000 bags all sold at full prices, good 52s. to 53s. 6d.

FRUIT continues in good demand, some large parcels of New Valentia Raisins have been sold at 48s. and the importers have again advanced their prices to 49s. and 50s. the fine qualities, which are very scarce, Sultanas, 48s. to 50s.; Carabonas, 44s. to 46s.; Lexias, 32s.; Black Smyrnas, 34s.; Bloom Raisins, 70s.; Muscatells, 70s. to 90s.; Ditto, in layers, 90s. to 110s.; French plums, 60s. to 90s.; Prunes, 25s. to 30s.; Imperial Curtoons, 160s. to 200s.; New Turkey pulled figs, 32s. to 70s.; Flat ditto, 42s.; Zante Currants, 63s. to 65s.; Patrass, ditto, 68s. to 70s.; Jordan almonds, £15 15s.; Barbary ditto, 87s.; Valentia ditto, 90s. per cwt.

HOPS.—There has been less business done this week; prices continue firm, Kent pockets, 70s. to 90s.; fineditto 84s. to 90s.; choice middling, East Kent, 105s. to 140s.; Sussex pockets, 75s. to 80.; fine ditto, 80s. to 82s.

Liverpool, Dec. 17, 1835.—COTTON. The business of last week was on rather a large scale, the total sales amounted to 22,510 bales, and the lower qualities recovered ¼d on the decline of the previous week. Since Friday about 13,500 bales have changed hands, and prices are very firm, although no advance can be said to be established. Fair Bowreds may be quoted at 9d., Surats, 6¼, Egyptian, 11¼. Our present stock consists of 196,000 bales; of which 101,000 are American, and 30,000 East India. Last year, at this time, the total stock here comprised 150,000 bales, 105,000 being American, 22,000 East Indian. Last week I mentioned that in case of a war between France and the United States the French spinners would have to draw their supplies from this port; this remark, it appears, has excited some surprise, as under the present arrangements of the French customs law, Cotton from a British port could only be *bonded* in France for exportation; it is, however, quite absurd to suppose that the French Government would allow their manufacturers to stop their mills through want of the raw material. An act would immediately be passed by the French Chambers, if sitting; or if during the vacation, the ministers would, doubtless, on their own responsibility, take the requisite steps and afterwards obtain a sanction from the Chambers; or even under the present restrictions, it might be sent through Belgium.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Dec. 18.

The arrival of WHEAT this week has been very moderate, and the trade remains very steady at Monday's prices. BARLEY, BEANS, and PEAS have not varied in value; and OATS, being in very short supply, are taken off on quite as good terms. In other articles no alteration.

Wheat.... p. Qr. 33s to 40s	Malt.... p. Qr. 50s to 60s	Oats.... p. Qr. 16s to 26s	
Rye ..... 30s to 34s	Peas..... 31s to 32s	Bran ..... 9s to 10s	
Barley ..... 24s to 32s	Beans ..... 30s to 40s	Pollard..... 14s to 20s	
Linseed..... 50s to 60s		Coriander Seed.. new 8s to 13s per Cwts	
Ditto Cake ..... 11l 10s to 12l per 1000		Clover Seed .... red 50s to 80s do.	
Rapeseed ..... 34l to 36l per Last		Ditto ..... white 50s to 65s do.	
Ditto Cake..... £3 to £3 5s. per ton		Mustard Seed, ne. wh. 6s to 6s per Bus.	
Carraway Seed.. new 53s to 57s per Cwt.		Ditto..... brown 0s to 0s do.	

Tares, new winter .. 3s 6d to 5s 0d per Bushel.

FLOUR, per Sack.

Town made ..... 36s to 38s		Essex & Suffolk, on board.... 32s to 35s	
Seconds ..... 33s to 35s		Norfolk and Stockton ..... 30s to 33s	

AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN, per Quarter.

Wheat	Barley	Oats	Rye	Beans	Peas
36s. 8d.	28s. 2d.	18s. 7d.	29s. 6d.	34s. 11d.	35s 7d.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE FOR THE LAST SIX WEEKS.

36s. 9d.	28s. 11d.	18s. 11d.	28s. 81d.	35s. 8d.	35s. 9d.

DUTY ON FOREIGN CORN.

50s. 8d.	19s. 10d.	19s. 9d.	27s. 3d.	16s. 9d.	16s. 9d.

Duties on Grain from British Possessions out of Europe.

5s. 0d.	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.	3s. 0d.

ARRIVALS OF GRAIN LAST WEEK.

	Eng.	Scot	Irish	B.Co.	For.		Eng.	Scot	Irish	B.Co.	For.
Wheat	18056	35	....	....	....	Peas	1859	....	....	....	134
Rye	....	14	....	....	....	Linseed	37	....	....	....	3032
Oats	2393	4774	11369	....	236	Rapeseed	20	....	....	....	2927
Barley	24478	2991	1045	....	....	Tares	....	....	....	....	315
Malt	11519	85	....	....	....	BuckWheat	....	....	....	....	....
Beans	2130	78	....	....	....	Flour, Sacks	16967	165	....	....	1472

Quarters of Bonded Corn in the United Kingdom, Nov. 5.

Wheat.....	620,364	Oats	241,970	Beans	1,738
Rye.....	3,476	Barley	58,642	Peas	6,236

SMITHFIELD, Friday, Dec. 18.

The supply to-day is not quite so great as anticipated, but still there appears a sufficiency for the demand; and though we retain 5s. as the top figure, it must be understood that none but the choicest small BEASTS realise that quotation: 4s. 8d. may be considered the average price for good ones. The MUTTON Trade is lively, and fully supports Monday's prices. VEAL on Monday declined 4d. per stone, and to-day there is no improvement, 5s. being the highest quotation for best Calves. The sale of PORK is pretty good, and 4s. 6d. is readily obtained for small Pigs.

To sink the offal per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s 0d	3s 8d	4s 0d	Veal.....	0s 0d 3s 4d 3s 8d
Mutton	3s 2d	3s 8d	4s 4d	Pork.....	4s 6d 0s 0d 0s 0d

Polled Sheep..... 3s. 0d. 4s. 0d.

Head of Cattle this day—Beasts 1133; Sheep, 3,230; Calves, 124; Pigs, 350.
Head of Cattle on Monday—Beasts, 3,677; Sheep, 23,310; Calves, 138; Pigs, 450.

NEWGATE and LEADENHALL.—By the Carcase.

Beef	2s 4d	3s 4d	4s 0d	Veal	3s 0d 4s 0d 5s 0d
Mutton	2s 4d	3s 0d	3s 4d	Pork	3s 0d 4s 0d 4s 0d

PRICE OF RAW FAT, per stone of 14lb.

The price of Tallow (as stated by the Tallow Melters) 4s 11d.

PRICE OF TALLOW, SOAP, &c. per 112lb.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Town Tallow ..	51 0	Melting Stuff ..	33 -	Mottled Soap ..	—
Yellow Russia ..	45 0	Ditto Rough ..	21 -	Curd ditto ..	— -
White	— -			Graves ..	14 0
Soap ditto ..	— -	Yellow Soap ..	— -	Good Dregs ..	5 0

PRICE OF CANDLES.

The price of good Store Candles, in the retail shops, is as follows:—Candles, per dozen, 7s 0d; inferior, 6s 0d—Moulds, 8s 6d. Sixpence per dozen discount for cash.

PRICES OF HAY AND STRAW, Dec. 17.

	CLOVER.	HAY.	STRAW.
Smithfield	70s to 95s	60s to 90s	26s to 30s
Whitechapel	75s to 105s	65s to 84s	24s to 28s
Regent's Park	75s to 92s	65s to 80s	26s to 30s
Portman Market	70s to 95s	60s to 90s	22s to 32s
New Hungerford Market	80s to 92s	64s to 80s	25s to 30s

PRICES OF TIMBER PER LOAD.

Quebec Oak, 3l 10s 0d to 6l 0s 0d; Pine Red, 4l 12s 6d to 6l 15s; Riga Fir, 3l 10s 0d. Dantzic and Memel, 3l 2s 6d to 3l 7s 6d.

WOOL, per lb.

Blanket, 11d to 15d—Combing 14d to 22d—Flannel, 14d to 18d—FLEECE WOOLS—N and S. Down Hoggets, 1s 4d to 1s 10d—Half-bred, 1s 0d to 1s 10d—Kent, 1s 7d to 1s 9d—The Long Wool of Lincoln, Leicester, Warwick, *from the grower*, 1s 4d to 1s 6d—FOREIGN WOOLS.—Germany, Electoral, 4s 6d to 5s 9d—Lower Qualities, 2s 9d to 3s 6d—Australian, best, 2s 3d to 4s 0d—Inferior 0s 10d to 1s 6d—VAN Diemen's Land, clean, 2s 0d to 2s 6d.—Trade brisker.

SHEEP-SKINS.

Polled, 4s 6d to 6s 6d each—Downs, and half breds, 4s 6d to 5s 6d—Polled Lambs, 0s 0d to 0s 0d—Down Lambs, 3s 6d to 4s 9d.

HOPS, per Cwt.

Kent Pockets	70s to 80s	Choice.....	130s to 140s	Sussex	65s to 70
Superfine....	84s to 90s	Low and Mouldy..	—s to —s	Fine	90s to 96

PURCHASES OF ORE AT REDRUTH, December 10, 1835.

Purchasers.	Mine.	Tons	Total Tons.	Per Ton.	Totals.	Total Amount.
No.				£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1. *Mines Royal Company.*	Tresavean	111		5 10 6	613 5 6	
	Wheal Parent....	7		5 12 6	39 7 6	
..	Whl. Beauchamp.	48	—166	4 6 0	205 0 0	—859 1 0
3. *Virdan & Sons.*	Wheal Bolton....	70		9 7 0	634 10 0	
..	..	34		10 5 6	349 7 0	
..	Whl. Unity Wood	60		9 11 0	573 0 0	
..	..	18		3 1 6	49 4 0	
..	Levant.....	103		13 10 6	1393 1 6	
..	..	37		32 16 6	1039 18 6	
..	Herland	20	—340	3 7 6	47 10 0	—4096 3 0
4. *Freeman and Co.*	Binner Downs ..	153		8 11 6	136 13 9	
..	Carnbrea.....	33		4 8 0	143 4 0	
..	Tresavean	108		6 15 0	729 0 0	
..	..	88		11 3 6	1005 8 0	
..	Powey Consols ..	99		5 5 6	522 4 6	
..	Whl. Unity Wood	72		4 4 6	304 4 0	
..	..	31	—449½	4 0 0	124 0 0	—3268 13 9
5. *P. Grenfell and Sons.*	Binner Downs ..	78		4 1 6	317 17 0	
..	..	54		3 12 6	193 15 0	
..	..	41		2 18 0	118 18 0	
..	Drewallas	47		4 18 0	220 6 0	
..	Carnbrea.....	37		3 5 0	120 5 0	
..	Tresavean	107		5 8 6	580 9 6	
..	Wheal Virgin....	45		1 19 6	88 17 6	
..	Wheal Tolgus ..	85		8 14 6	741 12 6	
..	..	81		7 10 6	609 10 6	
..	..	43		4 3 6	179 10 6	
..	Wheal Julia	42		6 1 6	255 3 0	
..	..	34		4 6 6	147 1 0	
..	Wheal Mary	36		4 3 6	153 18 0	
..	Hallamaning	11		2 7 6	26 2 6	
..	Herland	15	—756	8 19 6	134 12 6	—3999 18 6
6. *Croun Copper Co.*	Whl. Unity Wood	16		3 1 6	49 4 0	
..	..	23		2 2 0	48 6 0	
..	Wheal Mary	56		7 13 0	434 0 0	
..	Wheal Parent....	7		5 12 6	39 7 6	
..	Retallack.....	41		5 12 6	230 12 6	
..	Wheal Buller....	16		7 14 6	123 12 0	
..	Penstruthal.....	31		2 1 0	63 11 0	
..	..	5	—195	4 13 0	23 5 0	—1011 18 0
7. *Nevill, Sims, Druce, and Co.*	Binner Downs ..	104		5 16 6	605 16 0	
..	..	77		5 16 6	448 18 6	
..	..	73		5 18 6	426 12 0	
..	..	79		6 5 6	479 5 0	
..	..	18½	—341½	8 11 6	159 12 0	—2079 16 3
8. *Williams, Foster & Co.*	Carnbrea.....	94		9 6 6	849 7 0	
..	..	92		8 14 6	715 9 0	
..	..	75		6 16 6	510 0 0	
..	..	74		8 8 6	621 12 0	
..	..	36		7 13 6	275 8 0	
..	..	20		17 4 6	344 0 0	
..	Wheal Virgin....	96		9 13 6	829 14 0	
..	..	41		5 11 6	227 11 0	
..	..	38½		5 6 6	205 9 3	
..	..	22½		5 5 6	118 7 4	
..	Fowey Consols ..	49		6 4 6	305 0 6	
..	..	43½		7 13 6	330 13 0	
..	Whl. Unity Wood	55		9 9 6	521 2 6	
..	Wheal Julia	39		8 9 6	332 11 0	
..	Hallamaning	11		2 7 6	26 2 6	
..	Herland	15	—791½	8 19 6	134 12 6	—6342 13 7
9. *Beason, Logan, & Co.*	Wheal Virgin	22½		5 6 6	118 7 4	
..	Wheal Bolton....	36		5 19 6	214 4 0	
..	Gt. Whl. Fortune	60		9 13 6	572 0 0	
..	..	20		10 12 6	216 13 0	
..	Rospeath.....	62		5 13 6	351 17 0	
..	..	44		8 9 6	372 15 0	
..	Hallamaning	11	—255½	2 7 6	26 2 6	—1934 3 10
10. *Geo. Wilder, and Co.*	Carnbrea.....	36		7 13 6	275 8 0	
..	..	20		17 4 6	344 0 0	
..	Wheal Virgin....	41		5 11 6	227 11 0	
..	..	38½		5 6 6	209 0 3	
..	..	22½		5 5 6	116 7 4	
..	Fowey Consols ..	49		6 4 6	305 0 6	
..	..	43½	—259½	7 19 0	339 13 0	—1803 19 1

Total Amount.. £25,017 6 6

Average quantity of Water per minute drawn from the Mines in November, 1835.

Mines.	Imperial Gallons.	Mines.	Imperial Gallons.
Wheal Unity Wood	206,5	East Crinnis	637,42
Poldice	389,83	Fowey Consols, Austen's	275,34
Wheal Damsel	56,04	Lanescot, Sawle's engine	62,39
Wheal Jewel	83,14	Roche Rock Mine	311,49
Cardrew	213,81	Wheal Leisure	900,43
Dolcoath	194,58	Great St. George	647,26
East Wheal Crofty	171,16	Wheal Prudence	134,88
Wheal Tolgus	621,31	Relistian	126,64
Binner Downs	881,55	Wheal Darlington	911,39
Wheal Julia	267,39	Ballaswidden	18,35
Marazion Mines	322,81	Levant	38,91
Saint Ives Consols	145,78	Ding-dong	42,7
Wheal Reath	115,59	North Roskear	
Consols	1394,13	South Roskear	111,3
United Mines		Wheal Virgin	349,45
Wheal Beauchamp	250,75	South Wheal Towan	130,56
Polgooth	1036,23	Charles Town United Mines	251,56
Pembroke	602,16	Providence Mine, St. Ives	106,69

BLACK TIN.

Sampled Dec. 11, and sold 15th inst., at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth, 1835.

MINES.	Tons	Cwts.	Amount of each parcel. £ s. d.	MINES.	Tons	Cwts.	Amount of each parcel. £ s. d.
Charlestown U. M....	19	..	1123 7 6	Great Work.....	..	400	
ditto.	7	..	413 17 6	Treluddus Stamps..	..	100	234 4 4
ditto.	5½	..	284 15 3	ditto.	..	99	251 0 4
ditto.	1½	..	87 15 0	Poldice	..	30	73 0 3
Polgooth	23½	..	1366 3 0	ditto.	..	100	278 18 1
ditto.	2	..	103 0 0	ditto.	..	39	99 0 3
Wheal Kitty.....	12½	..	753 2 6	ditto.	..	39	31 17 6
ditto.	8	..	446 0 0	Treliver	7	..	423 5 0
Wheal Budnick	5	..	267 10 0	ditto.	4	..	21 10 0
ditto.	12	..	702 0 0	Roche Rock.....	25	..	231 9 9
ditto.	2	..	94 10 0	ditto.	22	..	143 15 0

TOTAL PRODUCE.

	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Charlestown U. M., 22½ tons..	1,879 16 3	Treluddus Stamps, 24½ tons....	535 4 4
Polgooth, 25½	1,465 3 6	Poldice, 24	423 6 1
Wheal Kitty, 20½	1,199 2 6	Treliver, 7½	446 15 0
Wheal Budnick, 20	1,164 0 0	Roche Rock, 6	367 3 9
Great Work, 4cwts.	1,328 2 6		

Price of White Tin per cwt. 4l. 5s. 0d.—Quantity of Black Tin, 158 tons, 0 cwt.—Total Amount, £6814 15s. 3d.

PRICES OF METALS, &c.

		£. s. d.
Copper, British, Cakes, *tou* ..	95 0 0	
Sheets	lb. 0 0 11	
Bottoms.....	0 0 0	
S. American	0 0 0	
Iron, British, Pigs	5 5 0	
Bars	*ton* 9 15 0	
Bolts and Rods	9 10 to 0 0 0	
Hoops.....	11 10 0	
Plate	10 10 to 14 10 0	
Cargo at Cardiff	0 0 0	
Foreign *bd.* C.C.N.D.....	10 10 0	
P.S.I.	14 10 0	
Swedish	13 10 to 14 0 0	
Lead, British	*ton*	
Pigs.....	*ton* 13 17 6 to 14 10 0	
Sheet milled	*fod* 20 0 0	
Bars	19 10 0	
Shot, Pat. 1 to 5	21 0 0	
6 to 12	22 0 0	
Red or Minium	21 0 0	
White	26 0 0	
Litharge.....	22 0 0	
Pig, Spanish	*ton* 12 0 0

PRICES OF STOCKS.

ENGLISH PUBLIC FUNDS.

	Satur.	Mond.	Tuesd.	Wedn.	Thurs.	Frid.
Bank Stock, 8 per Cent.	210½ 211	211	211½	211	211	211¼ 11
3 per Cent. Red. Anns.	90½ 90	90 ⅛	90⅜ ⅜	90⅜ ⅜	90⅛ ⅜ ⅜	90⅛ ⅜ ⅜
3 per Cent. Consols	....	....	....	....	....	....
3½ per Cent. Anns. 1818.	99½	99⅜ ⅜	99	99⅜	99	99
3 per Cent. Anns. 1726.	....	....	....	....	....	....
3½ per Cent. Red. Anns.	99⅜ ⅜	99⅛ ⅜	99⅜ ⅛	99⅜ ⅛	98 9 ⅜	99 ⅜ 9
New 3½ per Cent. Anns.	99⅜	....	....	100⅛	100⅛ ⅛	....
New 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Long Anns. 1860.	16 3-16	16 3-16	16 3-16	16 3-16	16 3-16	16 3-16
Anns. for 30 Years 1859.	....	....	16 1-16	....	16 1-16	....
Ditto 1860.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Omnium	....	....	....	....	....	....
India Stock, 10½ per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
South Sea Stock, 3½ per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, Old Ann. 3 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto New Ann. 3 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 per Cent. Anns. 1751.	....	....	....	....	....	....
India Bonds, 3½ per cent.	3 pm	3 5 pm	5 4 pm	3 5 pm	3 5 pm	5 3 pm
Exchequer Bills, 1½d. £1000.	15 17 pm	17 16 pm	15 17 pm	15 17pm	15 17 pm	16 14 pm
Ditto £500.	15 17 pm	17 16 pm	15 17 pm	15 17 pm	17 15 pm	14 16 pm
Ditto Small.	15 17 pm	17 16 pm	15 17 pm	15 17 pm	17 13 pm	14 16 pm
Ditto Com.	....	....	17 pm	....	16 pm	16 18 pm
3 per Cent. Cons. for Acc.	91⅜ ⅜	91⅜ ⅜ ⅜	91⅜ ⅜	91⅜ ⅜	91⅛ ⅜	91⅜ ⅜
India Stock Om. for Acc:	....	....	....	257	....	

FOREIGN STOCKS.

	Satur.	Mond.	Tuesd.	Wedn.	Thurs.	Frid.
Austrian, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	16	17	18
Belgian, 5 per Cent.	....	....	99⅛	99⅛	99⅜	100
Brazilian	84	83⅜ 4	....	....	....	83½
Ditto, 1839.	....	....	.. ..	....	.. ..	....
Buenos Ayres, 6 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cuba, 6 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Chilian, 6 per Cent.	44½	....	....	44½	44	....
Colombian, 6 per Cent.	....	.. ..	26⅜ ⅛	....	27⅜	....
Ditto, 1824, do.	31⅛ ⅜	31 ⅛	31⅛ ⅜	32⅜ ⅜ ⅛	32⅛	32 1⅛ ⅜
Danish, 3 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Dutch, 2½ per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Greek, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	30
Ditto, 1825, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	34
Mexican, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	26⅜	....
Ditto, deferred, do.	23⅛	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, 1824, 6 per Cent.	38⅛ ⅛	38⅜	39 ⅝	38 7	37 6⅛ 7⅛	37
Ditto, def. do. 6 per Cent.	....	....	....	25	....	....
Neapolitan, 5 per Cent. 1824	....	.... ⅜	....	....	....	25
Peruvian, 6 per Cent.	....	....	.. ..	24⅛ 5	....	83 3⅜
Portuguese, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	83⅛ 3	....	83 3⅜
Ditto, New, do.	83⅛ ⅛ ⅛	83⅜ 4⅛	84⅛ ⅜ 3⅜	84	84⅛ ⅛	83⅜ 4⅛ 4
Ditto, 3 per Cent.	54⅛ 4	54⅛ 5⅜	55⅛ 4⅜ 5⅛	55⅜ 5 ⅛	55⅛ 5 ⅜	55⅛
Prussian, 4 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Russian, 1822, 5 per Cent.	108 7⅛	107⅜ 8	....	108⅛ ⅜	....	108⅜
Spanish, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	45⅜ 6⅜ ⅜	46⅛ ⅛ ⅛	47 6⅜ 7⅛
Ditto, 1823, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....
Ditto, Consolidated	44⅜ 5 4⅜	44⅜ 5⅛	45⅛ 5 ⅜	....	....	....
Ditto, passive	13⅛	13⅛ ⅛	13⅛ ⅛ ⅛	13⅜ ⅛	13⅜ ⅛	13⅛ 14⅜
Ditto, deferred	22⅛ ⅜	22⅜ ⅛ ⅛	22⅛ ⅜	22⅜ 3 ⅛	23⅛ ⅜	23⅜ 4⅛ 4
Dutch, 2½ per Cent.	54⅛ ⅜	54⅛ 5	54⅜ 5	54⅜ 5⅛	55⅛ 5 ⅛	54⅛ 5⅛ 5
Ditto, 5 per Cent.	100⅜ ⅛	100⅜	100⅜ ⅜	100⅜ ⅜	100⅜ 1	....
Neapolitan, 5 per Cent.	.. ..	....	....	....	.. ..	....
Spanish, 5 per Cent.	....	....	....	....	....	....

BANK OF ENGLAND—TRANSFER BOOKS.

	Shut.	Open.
3 per Cent Consols	Wednesday, Dec. 2, 1835.	Thursday, Jan. 14, 1836.
New 3½ per Cent.	Wednesday, Dec. 2, ,,	Thursday, Jan. 14, ,,
3 per Cent. 1726	Thursday, Dec. 3, ,,	Thursday, Jan. 7, ,,
New 5 per Cent.	Friday, Dec. 4, ,,	Friday, Jan. 8, ,,
Anns. for terms of years	Monday, Dec. 7, ,,	Friday, Jan. 22, ,,
India Stock	Thursday, Dec. 3, ,,	Thursday, Jan. 14, ,,

FRENCH FUNDS.

	PARIS. Dec. 11.	Dec. 12.	Dec 13.	Dec. 14.	Dec. 15.	Dec. 16.	LONDON Dec. 16.
5 per Cent. Ann.	109f.	109f.10c.		107f.95c.	108f.20c.	108f.40c.	108f.75c.
Rx. on Lond. 1 mth	25f.55c.	25f.55c.		25f.52½c.	25f.52½c.	25f.52½c.	25f.60.
ditto 3 mths.	25f.53c.	25f.57½c.		25f.37½c.	25f.37½c.	25f.37½c.	
4½ per Cent. Ann.					101f.50c.	101f.75c.	
Exchange							
4 per Cent Ann.	99f.	99f.		99f.	99f. 25c.	99f. 50c.	
Exchange							
3 per Cent.	78f.90c.	78f.85c.		78f. 85c.	79f.70c.	79f. 5c.	
Exchange							
Bank Shares	2130f.	2140f.		2140f.	2140f.	2145f.	

East India Compensation Loan. For £15,000,000. Contracted for on Monday, August 3, 1835, by Mr. N. M. Rothschild. £75, 3 per cent. consols; £25, 3 per cent. reduced; and 13s. 7d. long annuities, for every £100 sterling subscribed. Interest on the reduced and long annuities to commence from April, 1835; and on the Consols from July, 1835. Discount at the rate of 2 per cent.

PAYMENTS.			
Deposit August 6, 1835,	£10 per cent.	8th Payment, April 12, 1836,	£9 per cent.
2d Payment, Oct. 15, ..	10 ..	9th ,, May 10, ..	6 ..
3d ,, Nov. 13, ..	7½ ..	10th ,, June 14, ..	5 ..
4th ,, Dec. 11, ..	7½ ..	11th ,, July 12, ..	8 ..
5th ,, Jan. 13, 1836,	10 ..	12th ,, Aug. 16, ..	5 ..
6th ,, Feb. 9, ..	9 ..	13th ,, Sept. 13, ..	4 ..
7th ,, Mar. 11, ..	9 ..		

Capitals at the Bank on which the Payments are made :—

£750 Consols, £665 Money.	Deposit, £66 10 0	Remaining payments, £598 10 0
950 Reduced 925 ..	.. 92 10 0	.. .. 202 10 0
£6. 13. 10½ an. 110 ..	.. 11 0 0	.. .. 99 0 0
£1000	£100 0 0	£900 0 0

IRISH FUNDS, *December 5*, 1835.

Bank Stock	220⅞	Royal Canal Stock	....
Government Debentures 3½	per ct. 92½	Patriotic Insurance	....
Ditto Stock 3½	per ct. 98½	Provin. Bank of Ireland	....
Ditto New 3½	per ct. 93½	Hibernian Bank	22½
Ditto Ditto, reduced 4	per ct. 97⅞	Grand Canal Loan red. 4	per ct. 90½
Consols 3	per ct. 90¼	Mining Co. of Ireland	3½
City Debentures 4	per ct. 80½	City of Dublin Steam Co.	103½
Exchequer Bills	9d per diem	20s p Kingstown Railway	10s

AMERICAN FUNDS.

		Lond.	Amer. Nov. 1			Lond.	Amer. Nov. 1
	Redeemable.				Redeemable.		
New York 6	1837		104	Mississippi 6	1841, 5,31, 6		
,,	1845	110 ½	120	Do. New 6	1851, 55, 71.		
,,	1837		102	Alabama 5	1853		
,,	1845	102	110	,,	1863	93	
,,	1846, 7			Indiana 5	1850	93 ⅜	
,,	1850			Illinois 6	1850		
Pennsylva.	1839 40, 41.		103	New Jersey Can. &c.			
,,	1845		103⅜	Bds. 5 per Ct. 1864.		103½	
,,	1850			INCORPORATED BANKS.			
,,	1853, 4		107⅜	Per Cent.			
,,	1856		110	United States 7	1836	22⅛	111½
Virginia 6	1844			Louisiana State 9	1870		
,, 5	1845, 51			B. of Louisiana 8	1870	90⅜	
Maryland 4½	1847			Bank of Orleans			
,, 6	1870	109½		N. Orleans, C. & B.			104½
Ohio 6	1850		120	City Bank			105
,, 5	1850			New York Life and Trust 5		95½ 7	175
Louisiana 5	1830, 44, 49.	98 ½		Tenese Planters 9		23½	109
,,	1838, 43.			Mississipi 10		26½	128
,,	1844, 7, 50, 3	101½		Exchange			9⅜10

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, December 18, 1835.

	Prices printed.	Prices negociated on Change.			Prices printed.	Prices negociated on Change.	
Amsterdam	12 7	12 5⅞	12 6	Seville	36⅞	—	—
Ditto at Sight	12 5	12 3⅞	12 4	Gibraltar, p. S. d.	48	—	—
Rotterdam	12 7⅛	12 0⅞	— —	Leghorn	47⅞	47⅛	49
Antwerp	12 7	12 3⅜	— —	Genoa	90	23 90	— —
Hamburgh	13 14⅛	13 13⅞	— —	Milan	91	—	—
Altona	13 14⅛	— —	— —	Venice, p. S. d. £.	47	—	—
Paris, 3 days sight	25 75	25 62½	25 0⅞	Naples	40⅜	40⅞	—
Ditto	26 5	25 90	25 95	Palermo	120⅜	120⅛	120⅜
Marseilles	25 95	25 87½	25 90	Lisbon	55	55	55⅛
Frankfort on Main	153	153⅛	—	Oporto	56	56	56⅛
Petersburgh, p. rb.	10	—	—	Rio Janeiro	87	—	—
Berlin, ... curr. dollr.	7 9	—	—	Bahia	90	—	—
Vienna eff. ... do.	10 11	10 10½	10 14	Buenos Ayres	—	—	—
Trieste ditto	10 11	10	10 11½	Dublin	1⅛	—	—
Madrid	37	37⅛	37⅛	Cork	1⅛	—	—
Cadiz	37	37⅛	37⅛	Madras	—	—	—
Bilboa	36⅜	36⅜	—	Calcutta	—	—	—
Barcelona	36⅜						

GOLD AND SILVER.

Portugal Goldin Coin. Per Oz.	£3 0 0	New Doubloons	£3 0 0
Foreign Gold in Bars	3 17 9	New Dollars	0 4 9
Do. in Bars (Standard)	£3 4 11½		

PRICES OF SHARES.

BRITISH MINES.

No. of Sh.	Amount paid.	price.	No. of Sh.	Amount paid.	price.
8,000 Albion Copper	3	2 2½	8,000 North Cornw. Silver	1	⅜ 1
4,000 Bisaoe Bridge	2	1⅜ 2	6,000 Perran Consols	1	1 1½
8,000 British Tin	1	⅞ 1⅛	2,000 Polberou Consols	8	12
20,000 British Iron	50	51½ 1	6,000 Polbreen	2	3⅜ 4
6,000 British Copper	3½	5½ 6	5,000 Redmoor Consolid.	2	3⅜ ⅜
500 Carn Grey	4	16 18	10,000 Redruth United	2⅜	1⅛ ⅜
10,000 East Cornwall Silver	1	3⅛	10,000 Roche Rock	1	⅝ 1
5,000 E. Wheal Brothers		6	5,000 South Wheal Leisure	2	2⅜
2,550 E. Wheal Strawberry	2⅛	5 6½	8,000 St. Hilary	⅜	1 1⅛
2,850 English	12½	22 23	Treleigh	1	1⅛
10,000 Hibernian	10	2⅜	5,000 Tavistock	2	3⅛ ⅜
6,000 Hayle Consols	1	⅜ 1⅛	2,000 Wendron	5	6⅞ 7
20,000 Min. Com. of Ireland	7	4	3,300 West Cork	45	40
4,000 New S. Hooe	1	1⅛ ⅜	5,000 Wheal Brothers	20	27 9

FOREIGN MINES.

4,000 Alten	10½	9⅛ 10	12,000 Mocanbas & Cocaes	22	15 16
10,000 Anglo Mexican *ins.* £5. *pm.*	100	4⅛ 5⅛	2,000 New Granada	3	
Ditto Subscription	25	5⅛	1,020 Penoles	12	
2,000 Bolanos	150	135 40	3,050 Ditto Subscription	1⅛	
10,000 Brazil Imp., *ins. 5 pm.*	20	27 28	11,500 Real del Monte, reg.	63⅛	
10,000 Bolivar Copper	20	10 10⅛	Ditto unregistered		18 17⅛
10,000 Ditto Scrip	3	5 5⅛	Ditto New	4⅛	
10,000 Candonga	7⅛	7⅞	Ditto Loan Notes	150	
10,000 Cata Branca	6⅛	6⅛	2,500 Rio de Anori	1	
12,000 Cobre Copper	15		11,000 St. John d'el Rey	8	5⅛ ⅜
8,500 Colombian, *ins.* 5 *pm*	5⅛	9 11	30,000 Un. Mex. *ins.* 2 *pm.*	40	3⅜ 4⅛
1,500 Ditto New	9		Ditto Scrip		
10,000 Copiapo	16	11⅛ ⅜	Ditto Subscription	2	
20,000 Gen. Min. Assoc.	15	7 8	Ditto New Scrip	5	
6,155 Mexican Company	53⅛	44 ⅜	5,000 Un. Gold, *ins.* 2½ *pm.*	7⅝	22 24

RAIL WAYS.

660 Bolton and Leigh	£100	100	5,100 Liverpool & Manch.	100	211
Ditto ½ Shares	25		5,100 Ditto ½ Shares	25	
Bristol and Exeter	2½		6,375 New Ditto	25	
500 Canterbu & Whitstable	50		12,000 London and Blackwall	3	4⅛ 4
350 Cheltenham	100	78	20,000 London and Greenw.	20	20⅛7
2,000 Clarence	100	50	25,000 London & Birminghm	45	
1,600 Cromford & Peak For.	100		London & Gravesend	1	
1,000 Croydon	2		20,000 London & Southamp.	15	
Dublin & Kingstown	50		45,000 Lon. & Brighton, Gibbs'	1	⅜
800 Durham Junction	10		Ditto (Stephenson's)	5	7⅛
1,200 Edinb. & Dalkeith Rail	50		3000 Newcastle and Carlisle	10	
2,500 Forest of Dean	50	28	North Midland	5	6⅛27
10,400 Grand Junction	40		500 Preston & Wigan	20	
25,000 Great Western	5	12⅛	2,500 Preston and Wyre	1	
2,000 Hartlepool	100	78	1,500 Stanhope and Tyne	100	
Hull and Selby	1		1,000 Stockton & Darlington	100	240
St. Helen's & Runc. Gap	100		South Eastern	2	
250 Kenyon and Leigh Junc	100	48	5,300 Warrington & Newton	100	
7,000 Leeds and Selby	100	15	Wigan Branch	100	
1,500 Leices & Swannington	50	48			

CANALS.

1,760 Ashton & Oldham	£97	18.	70 Loughborough	£142	178.
1,482 Ashby-de-la-Zouch	113	65	Manch. Bolton & Bury	48	33
720 Barnsley	100	275	2,400 Monmouthshire	100	180
1,250 Basingstoke	100	5½	700 Montgomeryshire	100	100
1,005 Brecknock & Abergav.	150	85	250 Melton Mowbray	100	190
4,000½ Birmingh. ½ share	17½	250½	800 Mersey and Irwell	100	580
4,000 Do. & Liverp. Junction	100	30½	3,000 Macclesfield	100	56
477 Bolton and Bury	250		247 Neath	100	300
600 Bridgwater & Taunton	100	64	100 New Navigation Bds.	100	100
400 Chelmer & Blackwater	100	102	1,786 Oxford	100	600
500 Coventry	100		522 Oakham	130	38
460 Cromford	100	300	2,400 Peak Forest	78	105
4,546 Croydon 31*l.* 2*s.* 10*d.*			2,520 Portsmouth & Arundel	50	
11,810 Ditto Bonds			21,418 Regent's £33 16s. 8d.		15½
2,060½ Dudley	100	76½	8,669 Rochdale	85	113
600 Derby	100	126	500 Shropshire	125	140
Edinbro' & Glas. Un.	50	20	800 Somerset Coal	150	160
Ditto Allocated	96	65	45,000 Do. Lock Fund	12½	13
3,575½ Ellesmere and Chester	133	85	700 Stafford & Worcester	140	600
20,000 Danube and Maync.	5	5 4½	500 Shrewsbury	125	245
231 Erewash	100	400	300 Stourbridge	120	220
1,297 Forth and Clyde	400	10s. 600	3,647 Strat.-on-Avon £79 9s.	8d.	39
11,500 Grand Junction	100	230	200 Stroudwater	150	525
2,849½ Grand Union	100	34⅜	533 Swansea	100	215
1,531 Grand Surrey	100		3,762 Severn & Wye & Railw.	35	17½
120,000 Do. (optional) Loan	100		1,300 Thames & Severn, black	100	30
3,096 Grand Western	100	30	1,150 Ditto, ditto red.	100	35
600 Glamorganash	172	13 4 280	2,500½ Trent & Mersey, ½ sh.	100	620
1,960 Gloucester & Berkley	100	73	350 Tavistock, (Mineral)	100	
969 Do. (optional) Notes	60		8,149 Thames & Med. £19 5s.	8d.	2
749 Grantham	100	202	Ditto, new		3
6,238 Huddersfield £57 6s.	6d.	34½	Thames and Isis		
100 Kensington	100	10	1,000 sh. 1,000½ Warwick & Bir.	100	280
25,328 Kennet & Avon £39 18s.	10d.	19½	980 Warwick & Napton	100	220
11,500½ Lancaster	47⅛	27½	6,000 Worces. & Birming. £78	8s.	85
2,827½ Leeds & Liverpool	100	530	20,000 Wilts & Berks £67 10s.	8d.	30
543 Leicester	140		800 Wyrley & Essington	125	75
907 Leices. & Northamp.	83⅛	79	126 Wisbeach	105	45
550 Liskeard & Looe Union	25	25	905 Wey and Arun	110	22½

DOCKS.

2,000 £1065½ Commercial	100	53½	570 Folkestone Harbour	50	
498,667 East India	Stock	83	15,000 Ditto Bonds		
1,036 East Country	100		1,352,752 St. Katherine	Stock	83⅜
3,238,310 London	Stock	60	500,000 Ditto Bonds		104
Ditto Bonds			200,000 Do. Bonds for 10 years		101⅜
1380,000 West India	Stock		Shoreham Harbour		23
2,209 Bristol	£147	9s. 85	2,500 Deptford Pier		3 2⅜
68,324 Ditto Notes		116	1,000 Herne Bay Pier		50

BRIDGES.

1600 Hammersmith	50	23	5,000 Waterloo	100	2⅜
7231 Southwk. old £63	2s. 6d.	2	5,000 Do. old Ann. of £8	60	24
1700 Do. New of 7½ per ct.	50	14	5,000 Do. new ditto of £7	40	21⅛
6000 Vauxhall £70	10s. 3d.	22	60,000 Ditto Bonds		116

ASSURANCE COMPANIES

2080 Albion	50	76½	Insur. Comp. of Scot.	10	
50,000 Alliance Brit. & For.	10	11⅛	2,020 Kent Fire	50	92
50,000 Ditto Marine	5	5⅜	Ditto Life		79½
24,000 Atlas	5	13 ⅛	10,000 Law Life	10	26
12,00½ Birmingham Fire	55	105	Liverp. Marine Assur.	25	21
20,000 British Fire	50	40	3,000 London Fire *ex. div.*	12½	15½
12,000 British Commercial	5	5⅜	31,000 London Ship	12½	16
Caledonian Fire	10	13	North British	10	23½
5,000 Cler. Med. & Gen. Life	20	5⅜	Ocean	10	10⅜
4,000 County	10	42	30,000 Palladium Life	2	2 ⅜
10,000 Eagle	5	6	250,000 Protector Fire	2	1 ⅛
200 Economic Life	250	315	2,000 Provident Life	10	19½
Edinburgh Life	10	14	100,000 Rock Life	2	6⅛
2,271 European Life	20	22	680,220 Royal Exch. Stock *ex. d.*		192
50,000 Ditto new	2	1⅜	Scottish Union	1	
1,000,000 Globe	Stock	151½	Sun		310
20,000 Guardian	20	35	Union	20	
Hercules	10	11	6,000 University Life	5	5
40,000 Hope	5	6	30,000 United Kingd. Life	2	
2,400 Imperial Fire	50	120	Westminster Life	1000	2½
7,500 Imperial Life	10	9⅛	West of Scotland	10	9
13,458 Indemnity Marine	10	13½			

JOINT STOCK BANKS.

8,000 Australasia	25	36 7	3,000 Lancaster	20	30
Bank of Scotland	93⅛	202½	25,000 Liverpool	10	17
10,000 Bank of Birmingham	10	13	50,000 Manch. & Liver. Dis.	15	22
10,000 Birmingham Bank	5	14	20,000 Manchester	20	35½
British Linen Comp.	100	240	20,000 National	10	14½
Commercial	100	170	20,000 Nat. Bank of Ireland	10	12
Equitable Loan Comp.	9	10	10,000 National Provin. Eng.	25	24½
10,000 Gloucestershire	5	11	North. & Cent. B. of Eng.	10	11
6,000 Hampshire	5	9	20,000 Provincial B. of Ireland	25	46
Glasgow Union	50	80	Royal of Scotland	100	170
10,000 Hibernian	25		Western of Scotland	30	
18,000 London & Westminster	15	15½			

GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANIES.

10,000 Alliance	1		Great Yarmouth	9	18
500 Bath	16	23	Greenw. Railway Gas 10*s.*		
800 Bradford	25		10,000 Imperial	50	49½
5,000 British	16	21½	83,000 Ditto Bonds	£100	
5,000 Ditto Provincial	10	23	1,200 Ipswich	10	
944 Birmingham	50	103	800 Isle of Thanet	20	20
2,400 Birming. & Staffords.	50	98	2,350 Independent	20	30
600 Brentford	50	30	240 Leicester	50	
4,250 Bristol	20	40	Leith Coal Gas		
1,500 Brighton	20	13½	500 Liverpool £242	16*s.*	310
730 Ditto New	18	12	Ditto New Gas & Coke	100	150
2,471 Brighton, General	20	19	Ditto (New ditto)	60	105
563 Carlisle	25		200 Maidstone	50	100
4,000 Continent, Consolid.	81½	24	9,000 Phœnix	20	24
240 Canterbury	50	60	Portsea		53
Chelmsford	50	42	Poplar		50
800 Cheltenham	50	75	1,000 Ratcliff	60	69
1,000 City of London	100		480 Rochdale	15	
1,000 Ditto new	60		4,000 South Metropolitan	14½	
600 Coventry	25	25	1,500 Sheffield	18½	34
200 Derby	50		1,000 Shrewsbury	10	
120 Dover	50		1,200 Swansea	50	
600 Dudley	20	21½	8,200 United General *ex. div.*	45	26½
Edinburgh Coal Gas	25	65	240 Warwick	50	50
Edinbro' and Alloa	14		400 Wakefield	25	23½
240 Exeter	50		720 Warrington	20	23½
4,000 Equitable	40	30	12,000 Westmins. Chartered,	50	42
18,000 European	5	4⅜	3,000 Ditto new	10	8½
Glasgow	20	61	600 Yarmouth	15	9

PRICES OF SHARES CONTINUED.

WATER-WORKS.

No. of Sh.	Amount paid.	price.	No. of Sh.	Amount paid.	price.
4,800 Birmingham	25	26	1500 N. Riv. Lond. B. W. An.		18
121 Colchester	100		6,480 Manchest. & Salford	100	33
Cranton Hill	25		Portsea Island	50	
4433 East London	100	131	1500 Portsm. & Farlington	100	
Glasgow	50		350 Ditto, new	50	24
4,500 Grand Junction	41⅛	51½	1000 Vauxhall, late S. Lon.	100	33
Edinb. Joint Stock	25	33	8,500 West Middx. £63 12s.	9d.	77
2,000 Kent	100	46	1350 York Buildings	100	35
388 Liverpool Bootle	220	310			

ROADS.

533 Archw. & Kenti. Town	30	10	492 Great Dover Street	75	
300 Barking	100	22½	2,393 Highgate Arch £30 7*s.*	10	2½
1000 Commercial	100	90	New North Road	Stock	
2000 Do. E. I. Dock Branch	100	59			

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

Adelaide Gal. of Sci.	50		700 Russell	25⅛	
1000 Lon. with Bronze Tick	78½	20	King's College	100	48
1500 London University	100	25			

MISCELLANEOUS.

10,000 Anglo Mex. Mint	10		2,500 Essex Marine Salt	£6	
10,000 Australian Agricultur	26½	40½	15,000 Gen. Steam Nav. *ex. d.*	13	
1,080 Auction Mart	50	19	Huds. Bay Stock *ex. d.*		
8,000 Brit. Rock & Pat. Salt	35		2,000 Lon. Com. Sale Rooms	75	19
British Annuity	50	10	New Corn Exchange		
6,000 Brit. Amer. Land Comp.	13		New Brunswick (Land)	22	
10,000 Canada Company	21	32	Mexican, &c.	3	
200,000 Upper Canada Loan			12,000 Pat. Purifyg. Sea Wat.	2	
Carron Iron Company	250	103	10,000 Rio Doce	2	
City Bonds, 4 per Ct.	103		2,754 Rever. Interest. Soci.	100	130
Central America (Land)	20	12½	2,633 Ditto New	35	70
75 Cov. Gar. Thea. Rent	500		Shotts Iron Foundry	38	18½
300 Drury Lane ditto	500		4,000 Thames Tunnel	50	
2,122 Ditto Proprietors	100		10,000 Van Diemans Land	16½	19
Edin. & Leith Glass	10	6			

PRICES OF SHARES AT LIVERPOOL.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Liverpool Coal Gas	310	0	0	London & Birm. ditto	45	99	10
Liverpool New Gas and Coke Company	£100	150	0	Bank of Liverpool	10	17	5
New Shares premium	50	105	0	Bank of Manchester	25	35	13
Liverp. & Har. W. Works		465	0	Manchester & Liverpool District Bank	15	21	12
Bootle ditto		310	0	Com. Bank of Liverp.	10	15	0
Exchange Buildings		169	0	Liverp. Mar. Ass. Co.	25	20	0
Liverp. & Man. Railway	100	218	0	Oldh. G. Lt. & Waterw.	10	19	10
Ditto old quarters	25	53	10	Manch. F. & L. Ass. Co.	10	10	0
Ditto new quarters	25	53	5